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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,569—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th Mar.
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4309	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4097	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Lansbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4331	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4309	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers re-ship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzi	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,295	7th April 1899.
MARIA CALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Andovich	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 760	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 725

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallenschwig	4,429	23rd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,256	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,237	Fiaglia	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Ambert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schiltz	29th Aug 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 12 a.m. All luggage, properly addressed and labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INOUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	30th March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa and can break their journey at any ports, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Rubattino or other Weekly and Mail Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "BORNEO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th March, 1899.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
P. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1899.

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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 23rd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd March.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
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Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

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Finest Kiln-Dried Patent Flour	Per 7lb. Tin 1 0
12 Tins, (Hermetically Sealed)	For 11 0
Oriental Quick Rising Baking Powder	Per bottle 0 8
Second Quality Flour, for thickening gravies and general Household use	Per 7lb Tin 0 12

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ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
BICYCLES! BICYCLES!!
JUST IMPORTED IN LARGE AND VARIED STOCK.
CHEAPEST SWIFTEST AND DURABLE.
Rs. 125 AND UPWARDS WITH GUARANTEE.
All sorts of Bicycle repairs executed in our Steam Power Working Factory.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOG
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
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MADRAS. LONDON.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
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Wholesale Agents in India for
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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 222, Bellasis Road, Bombay.
CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Upcountry Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Hack Riders Charged

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Grain per annum	36
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CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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POPULAR 'COLONIAL' NOVELS.
Each Rs. 1-12.

The Trail of the Sword. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated.
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A Creel of Irish Stories. By Jane Barlow.
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The two Marys. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Lady's Walk. By Mr. Oliphant.
Maelcho. A Historical Romance. By the Hon. Emily Lawless.
Traits and Confidences. By the Hon. Emily Lawless.
The Moving Finger. By Mary Gaunt.
Kirkham's Find. By Mary Gaunt.
Deadman's. By Mary Gaunt.
A Flash of Summer. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Author of 'Aunt Anne.'
The Queensberry Cup. By Clive Philipps Wolley.
The King of Andaman. By J. Maclaren Cobban.
Will thou have this woman? By J. Maclaren Cobban.
The Angel of the Covenant. By J. Maclaren Cobban.
An Electric Spark. By G. Manville Fenn.
The Stolen Bacillus. By H. G. Wells.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES,

By kind Permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR, and Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE and the Officers KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MEMBERS of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Min or.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata ..Schicksalslied Song of Destiny... Brahms. For Chorus and Orchestra.
   INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
   PART II.
3. Cantata...The Revenge .... Villiers Stanford For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION,
TOWN HALL.
ADMISSION REDUCED TO 8 ANNAS.
MONDAY 20TH & TUESDAY 21ST.

ON MONDAY the EXHIBITION will be open from 8 A.M. to 6-30 P.M., when it will close owing to Philharmonic practices, it will be open again from 7-30 P.M. to 10 P.M. for a PROMENADE CONCERT.

On TUESDAY the EXHIBITION will be open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND on both Afternoons and Evenings.

S. S. "DEN OF AIRLIE."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the S. S. "DEN OF AIRLIE," are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL TO-DAY, from LONDON and MIDDLESBOROUGH via KARACHI, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK, A Shed. They are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and PASSING DELIVERY of and remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor or Captain Macfadyen before removal from the Landing Sheds, and all claims must be presented at our office duly certified by the Surveyor and Countersigned by the Master previous to the Steamer leaving this Port, after which no claims will be admitted.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
P. THESIGER,
Managing Director.

20th March, 1899.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY having obtained the necessary STATUTORY AUTHORITY is now prepared to transact Marine Insurance business in all or any of its branches.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

19 Hummum Street, Bombay, 18th March, 1899.

NOTICE.
BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited for the following Contracts for the year 1899-1900 on FRIDAY 24th March 1899 at 6 P.M.:—

I.—Toll Contracts.
II.—Collection of Market Fees, from the Town Markets.
III.—Collection of Market Fees, from the Khar Markets.

Conditions of the Contracts and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Secretary.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Deposit of Rs. 300 for No. I, and Rs. 100 each for Nos. II and III, must accompany each Tender.

Separate Tenders should be given.

G. GONSALVES,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

Municipal Office, Bandra, 18th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the Estate of HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED and Co., late Piece goods merchants of Jaokeria Musjid, invite all creditors to furnish the Undersigned with their claims within 10 ten days from this date, to enable them to adjust their accounts and declare a dividend.

Any claims made after the expiry of the period will be considered invalid.

A. R. SHARP,
S. P. LAM,
[Trustees in the matter.

Sirdar's Buildings, Dean Lane, Bombay, 18th March, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

LAYS OF THE LAW.

—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 14-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Still Cuffs, six for Rs. 24: Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

AN English and European person is willing to take a SITUATION either as Nurse, Nursery Governess, Lady's Help, or School Matron. Now available. Up-country preferred. Address No. "87," care of this Office.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Horaby Row, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at 1lb. 14 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! Cure yourself and then pay the Fees as agreement. PILES!!! worst disease cured within eight days. Particulars, apply F. R. BRANEE, 437 Thakordwar, Bombay.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model 1895 by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 25) to R. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Recruits joining the Largest Army in the World.—The Army of Cyclists—are respectfully requested to send for Price List of Cycles from MARCUS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona. Sole Agents for PREMIER CYCLES.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Mahratta, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "2S," care of this Office.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so called Registry Offices.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—"Khushroo Lodge," "Jewajee Hall," and "Green Wood." Large, comfortable, well furnished, airy, commanding charming viewsand most centrally situated BUNGALOWS on the hill. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER, a Gentleman with 25 years experience of a large business in Wines, Cigars, Toys, Fancy Goods, Household Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., as Manager of a large Hotel. Ample references. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Vizeeapoorn Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines had no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Agne Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla's Agne Pills or Mixture are as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Agne Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for testimonials. Batliwalla's Agne Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HITCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1896, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Dirramshaw Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE
OVERLAND MAIL,
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,
INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE!

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dongarey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable latest designed handsome blackwood and Teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, by Trocher, platedware by Elkington and Mappin, Persian carpets, oilpainting, pictures, rich table ornaments and flower vases, etc., the property of W. F. O. DONOGHUE Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 20th, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of the late Mr. J. F. Robinson, consisting of clothes press, easy chairs, washstand, bookstand, arm chairs, mootsafa, teapoys, wash-hand and card tables, China and coir matting, platedware, lamps, cooper utensils, etc.

1 Ebonized cottage grand piano by Schneider.
1 large size coal and wood cooking stove with utensils and chimney.
1 D B B L rifle by George Smith, Maker to H R H the Prince of Wales, New Bond Street, London.
1 D B B L B bore shot gun by Powell and Sons.
1 D B pin, fire gun and 2 air guns.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Rutonji Bhicaji Kavangwalla—

1 pearl and ruby necklace.
On account and at the risk of Damjee Chatcoorbhoo].
2 cases striped drills.
On account and at the risk of the indentor, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein—
6 cases envelopes.

AT 2 P. M.

English racing saddle 2lbs., hunting saddle by Hunt, pony saddle, bridle and reins, with snaffle and curb bit etc.
2 sets best quality carriage rubber tyres.
Several new and second-hand pneumatic tyred bicycles.
1 handsome dogcart by Simpson, suitable for a horse or pony
1 English high-wheel dogcart by Wood, Ver,
1 handsome vis-a-vis, little used, ready to order,
1 han som-victoria in good order, by John & Co. of Agra
1 strong-built office shigram,
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, next to "Chanticau Petit," valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, James's Coventry Mangle in good order, table ornaments, pictures, mother-of-pearl panel screen, gardea pots, etc. the property of Dr. J. P. Nichol-or.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "West end," Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, mahogany, cedarwood piano by Connely, handsome lancaster, strong-built vis-a-vis, water mare, 8 years old, quiet and ridden by a lady, waler horse, side saddle, brass bull fountains, table ornaments, oil paintings, wind-proof lamps, Persian carpets, Milner's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and China and other pots, etc., the property of Messrs. G. Ashby and R. M. Roe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, the well known Messrs. Norman and Co the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, third-class carriage and glassware, large size oval looking glass with mirror and utensils, copying press, counter Vienna iron safe or stand, Hicks lamps, Brussels and oil carpets, etc., the property of H. Chuck Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dalhousie Road, Parel, Corner of Curry Road, opposite Union Mill, the valuable and new French-polished household furniture, made to order, consisting of drawing-room suits, single and double almyras, dressing and washhand tables, Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new, windproof lamp, light easy running Rallí cart in good order, American plated, pair harness, almost new, touring pneumatic bicycle, etc. the property of N. M. MARSHALL, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MARINE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE THE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjeebjoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, Administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntcke, and Bai Bhikaiji, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, and warehouses standing thereon, situate in Marine Street, within the port of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 20, new Nos. 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, old new Nos. 140, and 1446, and new Survey Nos. 9556 and 9557, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 1064, and Street Nos. 9-22, and 24, and bounded on or towards the east by the Custom House Road or Marine Street, on or towards the west, by the property of Bai Motlibai, on or towards the north by Marine Land, and on or towards the south, by the property of Aga Mahomed Nabia Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Fardoonjee P. Pavri, at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane Fort, or to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Dameher and Jamsetjee at their office in Medows Street, or to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th March 1899 at 3 p.m. near the Sports ground Upper Colaba, consisting of a large stock of old building materials, such as teak scantling, planks, rafters, panelled venetioned and glazed doors and windows with frames, battens, &c., &c.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Benford, Sub-Divisional Officer at Colaba Office, near St. John's Church.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage Parcels, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and rules instituted as from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1899, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

Particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 20th, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1835.
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	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum on up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 3 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transf

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 4-7m., 7-29. Low water, 10-35m.
Execution at the County Jail, 7 a.m.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Dr. and Mrs. Temuljee B. Nariman's afternoon party to Professor Fraser, president of the Plague Commission, University Hall, 5 p.m.
Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

AFTERNOON PARTY TO PROFESSOR FRASER.—Dr. and Mrs. Temuljee B. Nariman will give an afternoon party in honour of Professor Fraser, president of the Plague Commission, in the University Hall, this evening at 5 o'clock.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Dossabhoy Bezonji Motivalla, who resides at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police that his Sportl servant, whom he had engaged only five days ago, absconded on Friday last, taking with him a set of gold studs attached to a gold chain, of the value of Rs. 64.

THEFT AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Gopal Bhamboo, who resides on the ground floor of a house at Upper Duncan Road, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that some time during the previous night, gold and silver ornaments and pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 148, were stolen from a locked box, which was forced open.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Anundrao Dinanath, a landed proprietor, who at present puts up temporarily at Matoonga, has reported to the police that owing to his permanent residence at Satpanee, on the morning of the 15th instant he discovered that the place had been broken into, several locks on cupboards and boxes removed, and gold and silver ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 965, stolen.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The following is the programme of music to be played at the Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, this evening, from 7.30 to 10 o'clock:—

March	Erinnerung	Bargiel
Overture	Emotion	Busquier
Waltz	Over the Waves	Rosas
Serenade	Side by Side	D'Cruz
Polka	Tag-ling	Quinn
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquet
Valse	The Flower Show	Cooto
Galop	Only one More	Fredale

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Unfortunately two more indigenous cases of plague occurred at Wadhwan, both proving fatal, and two at Dhola one of which has proved fatal. The people are filled with consternation on account of this, the plague should spread further. Vigorous steps are, however being taken to prevent the outbreak assuming serious proportions. All passengers coming from Wadhwan are minutely examined at Botad on one side, and at Dhasa on the other.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kamroodin Sheik Enoos and three other tindals of country crafts were charged with conveying an excess number of passengers in their vessels, which were loaded to such an extent as to endanger their lives. It appeared that the first accused, who had a license for carrying 69 persons only, had taken in his boat 197 passengers, while the other accused carried excess passengers in almost the same proportion. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Thursday morning, barge No. 8, belonging to H. M.'s Dockyard, struck on the broken break-water at the Dockyard and sank. The crew, numbering seven, swam ashore, no life being lost. The barge was loaded with coal. The same afternoon, prow No. 3154, belonging to Goolam Hoosein Hafil Hoosein, and laden with 900 cases of oil, was sailing up the harbour in charge of tindal Rowji Manaji, when she was struck by a heavy gust of wind, capsized, and sank, just off the fisher sheds. Tindal Manaji, tindal of prow No. 3151 put off at once and secured the crew.—In the same afternoon, prow No. 2087, belonging to Rutna Mekund, was sailing up the harbour with a load of wood, when, off the Mazagon Bunder, the vessel was struck with a gust of wind, capsized, and sank. The crew saved themselves by getting into their own tony, and landed at Thana Bunder.

THE RECENT FIRE AT THE JACOB SASSOON MILLS.—One of the three operatives who had been burnt while assisting in quenching the fire at the Jacob Sassoon Mills, on Spurt Baugh Road, Parel, died at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday morning. The deceased, whose name was Govind Ramjee, was about twenty years of age, and resided at Lalbaug. He was employed in the roving department of the Jacob Sassoon Mills. On Wednesday last, a fire broke out in the hard waste department of the mill, and on hearing the fire alarm bell ring, several operatives ran to it, that being their duty to assist in extinguishing the flames. Deceased took a bucket of water and went amongst the burning cotton. His clothes suddenly caught fire, and he was burnt seriously on the face, hands, and on the lower extremities. Two other operatives sustained burns in a similar way. They were all conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the deceased, whose injuries were more serious than those of his fellow-workers, grew worse and died. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of the deceased, the same day, at the J. J. Hospital. The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S. S. ARABIA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Kazi Hoseib Kazi Mian with theft from a cabin of the S. S. Arabia of a flannel coat, two gold studs, and two silver sleeve links, of the aggregate value of Rs. 22, belonging to Mr. William Ramsay, second engineer. The complainant stated that, early on Saturday morning, he was awakened by some noise while sleeping in his cabin, and saw the accused standing before an open drawer. The complainant lay still and watched his movements. Subsequently, on seeing the accused leave the cabin with something in his hand, he followed and seized him with the flannel coat in his hand. The accused was convicted, and on his admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was next charged by Inspector Walton with stealing a white coat and trousers and a silk handkerchief, of the collective value of Rs. 4-8, belonging to Mr. Arthur E. Freathy, fifth engineer on the Arabia. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a further term of six months' hard labour.

PROSECUTION AGAINST THE SUNDERDAS MILL.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

THE prosecution instituted by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality against the Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ld., and its engineer, Mr. Runchordas Bhugwandas, for having contravened the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub section (1) of section 391 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in respect of the furnaces of the mill at Glider Street, came on for hearing, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown an Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham, Noble and Bland, represented the defendants. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and Mr. Leask were present in the court.

Mr. Smetham, at the outset on behalf of the defendants, applied for an adjournment upon notice. He said that Mr. Crawford, who appeared for the Municipality, did not wish to consent to an adjournment though he, as Mr. Smetham understood, did not oppose him in the matter. The prosecution under section 391 of the Municipal Act had hitherto been practically a dead letter, or at any rate that section in the Act had not been actively in force. Such a case had never been brought before a court or at all events, to his (Mr. Smetham's) knowledge, brought into operation. It would practically be a new case in the city. It was therefore, most important for the mill industry in general, and for the defendants, that more time should be allowed, to prepare a proper defence. The summons was issued only on the 15th instant.

The Magistrate said that at the time, when the summonses had been issued, Mr. Leask stated that a month's notice had been given to the defendants, that if they did not conform with the notice steps would be taken against them.

Mr. Crawford said that under the old Municipal Act, prosecutions for similar offences were very frequent. However, he did not wish to deprive the defendants of the opportunities, which might assist them in their defence. He believed that the chimney of the mill, gave the cause of such grievous nuisance, and which was the subject-matter of the present case, had been a model chimney since the time the summons had been issued. The defendants asked for a postponement in order to enable them to make a series of observations, and the prosecution only desired that they would not be brought there on another occasion to be told that their series of observations had not been many enough. The case might be definitely fixed for some clear day.

The Magistrate thought that ten days would be quite enough for observations.

Mr. Crawford said that the observations had been going on since the issuing of the summonses.

The case was then adjourned to the 28th instant.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES AND GYMKHANA.

To be held at Jackal Hill on Tuesday, 21st March 1899—(Bank Holiday).

Event No. 1.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses.
Event No. 2.—Up to Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under.
Event No. 3.—The Hunt Cup for Horses. A Point-to-Point Race.
Event No. 4.—The Hunt Cup for Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under. A Point-to-Point Race.
Event No. 5 (a).—Jumping Competition Horses.
Event No. 5 (b).—Jumping Competition Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under.

A special train will leave Colaba for Andheri at about 2-30 p.m.—Calling at intermediate stations and will return to Bombay after Races.

C. P. WEBSTER,
Hony. Secretary, Bo. Jackal Club.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly clears the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY.

WILLIAM BIRKMYRE AND OTHERS VS. TOKARSEY PURSHOTUM AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs claimed judgment for the sum of Rs. 23,759-4-1 and interest at 9 per cent, and asked for a declaration that the first five defendants were partners of the sixth defendant, Sorabjee Cursetjee, at the date of the contract mentioned in the plaint, and that they are bound by the contract, etc. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs carry on business in Glasgow; and a portion of their business in Bombay, namely that of buying and selling flax, cotton, jute goods, etc., was carried on, on their behalf, by Rustamjee Sorabjee Davur, one of the plaintiffs. On the 11th November 1897, the defendants agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs 1,500 bales of gunny bags, of quality each bale to contain 300 bags bound with iron, and delivery of the 1,500 bags was to be taken at the rate of 300 bales per month from January to May 1898 between the twentieth day and the last day of each month. A confirmation letter was sent by Rustamjee Sorabjee Davur on the plaintiff's behalf to the defendants. The contract was entered into by Sorabji Cursetji, one of the partners of the defendants' firm, on their behalf, the latter being a brother-in-law of Rustomjee. The defendants other than Sorabjee now repudiated the contract, alleging that Sorabjee was not their partner at the date of the contract, and that it was entered into by reason of a fraudulent conspiracy between Sorabjee and Rustomjee. The plaintiffs denied the allegations, saying that the defendants were bound by the contract. The defendants refused to take delivery of any of the 1,500 bales and the plaintiffs were ready and willing to deliver them. From the correspondence it would appear that, from time to time after default by the defendants, the plaintiffs sold each of the said monthly lots of 300 bales by public auction on behalf of the defendants, and that all the sales resulted in deficiences to the aggregate amount of Rs. 23,759-4-1.

The first five defendants denied the alleged contract altogether, saying that no confirmation letter was sent to them, and that the contract was not entered into by Sorabjee on their behalf. He was only a servant with a small share in the profits of one branch of the firm's business, and had no authority to enter into contracts on behalf of the firm, which ceased to exist on the death of one of the partners, Hansraj Surjee. The defendants were not informed of the contract until January 1899, and at once repudiated it. They urged that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The sixth defendant, Sorabjee, said that the contract in question was executed by him as a partner of the firm of K. Sorabjee Purshotum and Company, and that he continued to be such partner down to 23rd December 1897. He received the confirmation letter dated 2nd December 1897 and said that his co-defendants had full knowledge of that letter as well as of the numerous contracts of the firm. In February 1898, this defendant instituted a suit against his co-defendants for a declaration that he was their partner and for a dissolution. The suit was afterwards settled with the concurrence of all parties out of court. This defendant admitted the sales made by the plaintiffs. Since the date of the contract, there had been an unexpected fall in the market price of the kinds of goods bought by the defendants' firm. He had never disputed his liability under the contract, and would submit to a decree.

Rustomjee Sorabjee Davar was examined in support of the statements of the plaint. In cross-examination by Mr. Lang, he admitted that business had been bad owing to the plague. He had not spoken to his brother-in-law regarding the contract. He had never been told that the business of the firm should stop on the death of Hansraj.

Further evidence was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

WASTE OR ALIENATION OF PROPERTY.

PARVATIBAI, WIDOW VS. CHUNILAL GULABDAS.

THIS was an appeal from an order of Mr. K. B. Marathe, first class subordinate judge of Surat, in an application for an ad interim injunction in suit No. 152 of 1899, Bai Parvati Sood, in Mul. Civ. Jurisdiction, appeared for Parvatibai, original defendant and applicant; and Mr. Manekshah, for Chunilal, original plaintiff and respondent.

A temporary injunction should not be granted if there is no proof that the property is in danger of being wasted or alienated. An injunction which prevents the person against whom it is granted from doing what he has a perfect right to do in certain cases, *was not to be granted at all*.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision said:—The Subordinate Judge has on the application of the respondent granted a temporary injunction restraining the appellant from selling or otherwise alienating any of the property mentioned in schedule D annexed to the plaint. It has been argued before us that there is no evidence to justify the grant of an injunction, and that in any case the injunction granted is too wide. On the first point it appears to us that the argument is sound. There is no proof that the property is in danger of being wasted or alienated. The vague allegations contained in the affidavits are worthless, and it seems improbable that the appellant would waste or alienate property, which has been held by her since 1891 (the date of her husband's death), and which forms the only source of her maintenance in the future. Under these circumstances, however, the injunction granted is excessive and *ultra vires*, in that it prevents the appellant from doing what she has a perfect right to do in certain cases. We say a "perfect right" for it is a right given to her by the will of her husband, which expressly declares that the property be held by her in her possession for life, and may not leave the least difficulty in providing for her maintenance and her expenses in pilgrimages and other religious matters. For these purposes, therefore if it be necessary, she has the power to sell the property, and it would be that during the progress of this suit that necessity may arise for she must live and money will certainly be required for this litigation and under these circumstances she would have a power of alienation which it was not competent to the lower Court to deprive her of. All it could do would be to restrain the appellant from committing waste. We have considered whether we could not alter the injunction so as to make it one against waste only, but there is much difficulty about our doing this and we think it better to leave the lower Court to safeguard the property against any waste if it thinks fit to do so. This it might do in various ways, for instance, by requiring the appellant not to alienate without reporting the fact to it, or without reporting the necessity or without obtaining its sanction, or it might provide for the periodical inspection of the property or of the accounts of the appellant by some trustworthy person. We think it better to leave the lower Court to determine exactly what it should do in this matter on fresh application and after proper enquiry. It is sufficient for the decision of this appeal for us to say that the grant of the present injunction is not justified, and we reverse it and order the respondent to pay the costs of these proceedings, both in the lower court and in this court.

ATTEMPTED HUMAN SACRIFICE AT HINGOLI.

TWO ARRESTS.

ON the morning of the 4th of March, says a correspondent, a Hindu named Govindrao, a labourer engaged under the Public Works Department in repairing the Akola-Hingoli Road, came into the police office at Hingoli and lodged a complaint. He was horribly burned about the head, arms, and chest, parts being absolutely charred. His statement was that on the previous night he was returning from the Hingoli bazaar to the stone-breakers' huts, two miles up the road. As he passed the cotton ginning mill which stands by itself half way between the two places, he was invited by some men there to sit down and smoke in the mill compound. When they got him near the boiler, they seized him and thrust him head first into the furnace. Being a strong man he managed to free himself before they could shut the door on him. He subsequently managed to get back to his hut, and next morning, with the assistance of his wife, came down to the police station at Hingoli. The unfortunate man is now suffering terrible agony, was taken into the Station Hospital, where everything was done to allviate his pain. His recovery was almost hopeless from the first, and on the 10th he completely died of tetanus. The Parsee Engineer Nowrojee, part-owner of the mill, and one of the firemen have been arrested but the former has been released on bail for Rs. 1,000. Though it seems almost an unbelievable thing to happen in a British Cantonment at the end of the nineteenth century the unanimous opinion among all the natives is that the wretched man was offered as a sacrifice to the engine which that has been refusing to work satisfactorily, and that there is no other explanation to be offered. There is a very strong feeling among the British community at Hingoli that the case should be thoroughly cleared up and the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage brought to justice.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 18TH OF MARCH, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Sholapur, Malegaon, Surat, Bombay, Amreli, Jagadia, Kandla, Veraval, Bhavnagar, Deesa, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Jacobabad, and has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Allahabad, 14 at Deesa and 12 at Veraval.

The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in Gujarat, the Indus Valley, Gujarat and Central India, while the minimum is from 6° to 12° in defect at Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Bhuj, Karachi and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 47° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Jacobabad, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatnam and Trichinopoly.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is cooler than usual in Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and Central India. Pressure has decreased briskly in Gujarat and along the coast from Veraval, southwards as far as Ratnagiri, but the changes are general, and do not affect weather there.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected for Gr. Veh.	inches 29·911
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	66
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·4
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	75·0
General Direction of wind	N. NNW, NW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	miles 406

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1898, was issued on Saturday morning. It reads:—

The Committee have the honour to submit to the members the following report on the more important matters dealt with during their period of office together with an audited balance sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the Association for the twelve months ending 31st December 1898.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, INSPECTION OF ECONOMIZERS.

Under date of 12th September 1893, the Collector of Bombay notified that Government having ruled that the term Boiler, as defined in Section 3 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, included Economizers, all such provisions of the said Act, as applied to Boilers, applied equally to Economizers. Agents and owners of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills were accordingly called upon, if they desired to use or continue to use an Economizer, to give notice in writing of such intention to the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers within a month of the receipt of the Notification; whereupon the Economizer would be registered and a number allotted to it. Further that if the Inspection of Economizers necessitated the stopping of the Engines, agents and owners were advised to give intimation, along with the said notice of a day or days other than Sunday on which their factory would not be working and on which it would be most convenient for the inspection to be made. It was also intimated that no separate fees would be charged for the inspection of Economizers.

Representations were made to the Committee by several members to the effect that the official inspection of Economizers would cause much inconvenience, and possibly loss of money to mills, without achieving any useful benefit, and that therefore Government should be asked to withdraw the orders passed by the Collector.

On 7th October 1893, the Committee addressed the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, on the subject. It was submitted that when the Boiler Inspection Bill was before the Legislative Council, the question of the inspection of Economizers was fully discussed, and it was generally accepted that Section 3 (c) of the Act was not to apply to Economizers, the opinion being that an Economizer was not a "vessel for generating steam or wherein steam is generated under pressure," nor was it an "apparatus *closely* attached" to the boiler. The Committee stated that they did not consider Economizers were at all likely to cause any personal injury, even should a pipe or two burst through neglect, seeing that they were well enclosed and protected by walls. The Association accordingly requested Government to re-consider the matter, with a view to the withdrawal of the Notification under reference.

To this representation a reply was received on 30th November 1893, inviting the Association's attention to paragraph 7 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with this Bill which afterwards became the Boiler Inspection Act, 1891. From this it would be noted, it would be seen that in Section 3, clause (c), the definition of Boiler had been extended so as to remove a doubt whether it included Economizers. In that Bill the term Boiler was defined as follows:—"Boiler includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam under pressure or into which steam under pressure is admitted." Government pointed out that this definition was subsequently altered to its present form, but that the intention all along was to include Economizers in the definition, and there had therefore been no new ruling.

Not being satisfied with this explanation, the Committee again addressed Government, on 21st March 1894, pointing out that the matter had been followed too closely the discussion in connection with the Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 to have lost sight of the fact that one of the Objects and Reasons of the Bill was (in effect) to extend the definition of Boiler so as to remove a doubt whether it included Economizers. The Committee pointed out that the section as first drafted, defining the term Boiler, and to which exception had been taken by the Association as being unduly severe, was withdrawn by the Legislative Council, and as the result of that discussion the Select Committee—to whom the Bill had in the mean time been referred—appeared to have accepted the arguments advanced, and the definition of Boiler in the section was accordingly amended and became law as follows:—"Boiler includes any cylinder or vessel for generating steam or wherein steam is generated under pressure, and any steam chest or other apparatus connected therewith." In the statement of Objects and Reasons the Committee submitted, was made clear by the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th August 1891 to consider the Report of the Select Committee, his remarks the Hon'ble Member said: "The words of the Act mean of course only steam-chests which are attached to Boilers." It seemed therefore to the Committee that the section as amended never contemplated the Inspection of Economizers or any other apparatus except steam chests and apparatus attached to Boilers. That this had been the reading hitherto adopted by Government and the officials entrusted with the working of the Boiler Inspection Act appeared from the fact that although the Act had been law for some seven years no rules had been framed for the inspection of Economizers or intimation given of any intention to frame such rules until 5th September 1898. Under these circumstances the Committee urged Government to reconsider the notification in the light of the additional information placed before them.

Under date of 17th January 1899, the Committee were favoured with a reply to their further representation. It was stated that the intention of Government was to secure the inspection of Economizers which were closely attached to Boilers, but not "steam-chests standing at considerable distance from Boilers." There might possibly be Economizers which were not closely attached to Boilers, but Government stated that, so far as they were aware, such Economizers had not been attached, at any rate either in Bombay or in any other part of the Presidency, in which the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act was in operation. The Committee were accordingly asked to state whether there were any Economizers in Bombay or in any other parts of the Presidency, Economizers, which were not closely attached to Boilers, and if so, in what factories.

In the interests of economy, and in view of the importance of the subject, the Committee devoted much time and labour to the preparation of a further reply. Addressing Government under date of 25th January 1899, the Association pointed out that the assurances were apparently under some misapprehension as to the position of an Economizer or Feed-water Heater in connection with Steam Boilers, as, with all deference, it was submitted that no Economizer could be said to be *closely attached to a Boiler*. The fact that an Economizer must be encased in brick-work flues behind a Boiler (or boilers) and connected by a 3-inch diameter (or larger) feed-pipe to supply the heated feed-water to the Economizer to Boiler, made it impossible, in the Committee's opinion, for any Economizer to be closely attached to a Boiler. The Committee forwarded a plan showing the relative positions of an Economizer and Steam Boiler, and the usual arrangement of pipe connections between same, and they pointed out that with Boilers of the lengths generally employed in cotton mills, even were the connections from the Economizer to Boilers taken direct, the minimum length of such connection would be over 38 feet, but when ordinarily arranged, as shown in the plan, the connecting pipe between Economizer and Boilers would be over 51 feet to the first Boiler, and even longer to additional Boilers. These distances might, in some instances, be a little more or less, but it would be the exception to find a direct connecting pipe between Boilers and Economizer in cotton mills, less than 38 feet in length. In regard to Sir Raymond West's statement, already alluded to, namely that "the words of the Act mean of course only steam-chests which are attached to Boilers"—the Committee submitted illustrations of the different types of Boilers with which Economizers are attached, and to which chests no doubt the Act referred, as these were of course closely attached to Boilers. Seeing that no attempts had been made to inspect Economizers during the eight years the Act had been in force, and also the omission of any rules for such inspection in Section 9 of the Act, it was evident that the Act neither provided for nor contemplated the inspection of Economizers, and hence no penalties had been specified, nor rules made for such rules. The Committee accordingly requested Government to reconsider the matter with a view to the withdrawal of the Collector's orders.

RULES UNDER THE BOILER ACT.

On 22nd February 1897, the Committee invited the attention of the Bombay Government to Notification No. 373, dated 22nd January 1897, having reference to the proposed Rules under the Boiler Inspection Act. It was pointed out that the substitution of the co-efficients in clause (2c) from 7,500 and 15,000 to 8,000 and 16,000 respectively, and in clause (4) from 8,000 and 4,000 to 9,000 and 4,500 respectively, did not meet with the approval of the Association; and the Association accordingly requested Government to eliminate this portion of the proposed amendments.

To this a reply was received on 22nd November 1898, in which it was stated that the question had been referred to the Boiler Commission together with a report from the Boiler Inspector in the matter, and that the following remarks were expressed by that body:—"The Commission agree with the Senior Inspector. The Millowners' Association appear to have misunderstood the effect of the changes under reference, which is higher working pressure permitted and that allowed by the present rule. The Association wish to refuse a concession; but it seems unlikely that they will persist in this course to their own detriment."

The Committee thanked Government for the information, and stated that they had no further remarks to offer on the subject.

On 20th December 1898, Government notified that the amendments under reference had been adopted; and the Notification on the subject is given in the Appendix for the information of members.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1898.

When this Bill was under discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council in February 1898, the Committee, in view of the importance of the proposed measure and the serious influence it might ultimately exercise on the leading industries of the City, took the opportunity of placing before Government the views which the Association entertained in regard to certain of its provisions.

Unfortunately, the very limited period between the publication of the Bill and its introduction in the Council rendered it impossible for the Committee of the Association to go exhaustively as to the importance demanded, and they therefore avoided dealing with the financial sections which they considered would be more appositely and effectively criticised by the Municipal Corporation. In addressing Government on the 10th February 1898, the Committee stated that with the main objects of the proposed enactment—the improvement of insanitary areas, the prevention of overcrowding, the provision of improved dwellings for the poorer classes, and the construction of new streets and open places for the better ventilation of congested parts of the City—the Association was in fullest sympathy. On no portion of the community had the terrible pestilence which had held the City in thrall, with but little intermission, for the past sixteen months, fallen with greater severity than on the manufacturing interests which the Association represented. And while recognising to the uttermost the exertions which the officers of the Municipality had put forth to cope with the epidemic, fostered by, if not born of the insanitary conditions which had grown up in spite of them, the members of the Association were at one with Government in thinking that the time had arrived to create an agency with powers greater than those wielded by the Municipality, to endeavour by quicker and more direct methods to remedy the insanitary conditions and surroundings of the City. The measure devised to attain this object was no doubt a fresh development of Local Self-Government in India; but the Committee of the Association were aware that similar legislation had been adopted with marked success in several of the large cities and towns of Great Britain, and considered it natural and advisable that the Bill in question should largely follow the lines of English Acts.

With respect to the constitution of the Board, the Committee suggested that provision should be made for a representative of the Association to be elected to the Board in the same way as by the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees. Representing a capital employed in the cotton industry alone of something like ten crores of rupees, out of a total Municipal taxation for General, Water and Halalcore cess, amounting to Rs. 41,53,735, the various industries represented by the Association contributed the large proportion of Rs. 3,33,555. The cost of any schemes, therefore, worked out under the Bill would of necessity be largely contributed to by the manufacturing industries of the City. A still more important reason, the Committee submitted, for a representative of the Association being elected to the Board was that the people depending upon the earnings of the various mills, directly or indirectly, constituted quite a fourth of the entire population of the City, while they were the particular class with whose places and mode of residence the Bill was specially designed to deal. It was, therefore, extremely desirable that the Board should have a voice in its deliberations of some one elected by such an Association as the Bombay Millowners, who would have full information as to the habits of life, style and locality of the dwellings required by the labouring classes. It was also pointed out that there was every probability that the operations undertaken by the Board would eventuate in a considerable general rise in wages, and that case the interests which the Association wished to represent would be largely mulcted, both as tax-payers and employers of labour.

As regards Section 20, sub-section (3), the Committee pointed out that in their opinion it was exceedingly undesirable that the Board should have the power to delegate any of their powers to Committees. It was evident that the proposed method of administering the Trust would be by means of Committees superintended by the General Board, but this Association did not by any means consider a desirable mode of working. It was accordingly suggested that, instead of the opening portion of this clause, namely, "the Board may delegate any of their powers to Committees," should be substituted "the Board may appoint any Committees."

In all contracts above one thousand rupees in value the Committee of the Association considered that they should be directly approved by the Board in addition to the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and they therefore suggested that an alteration be made in Section 21 to provide for this.

Regarding the powers proposed under Section 25 the Committee suggested the addition of a provision to the effect that before evicting any of the poorer classes from any dwelling-houses found to be either in an insanitary or overcrowded condition, due provision should be made for their accommodation within reasonable distance to the same situation. The expediency of the working of a similar Act in Glasgow showed that, where such provision had not been made, overcrowding, instead of being lessened, was, in some districts increased; thus defeating the very object the promoters of the legislation had in view. In connection with this portion of the scheme, although the Committee were of course aware that it could form no part of the Bill, they drew attention to the steps which had been taken in England for the provision of workmen's trains. If, as seemed probable, a considerable proportion of the labouring population were to be removed to some distance from the place of their employment, great advantage would accrue from cheap, rapid and frequent communication being arranged between their houses and their work. Workmen's special trains were accordingly issued between stated hours at one-third of the ordinary fir-t-class fare, the city and suburbs being divided into separate zones; and the Committee submitted that a similar system might, with advantage, be introduced here by the Board being empowered to take up the matter with the railways.

Regarding the inadvisability of embarking on any important schemes of reclamation the Committee held very strongly that the Board should not be allowed with a special area of the foreshore at their command—room on which was absolutely necessary for the development of the trade and a certain proportion of up-to-date accommodation for the labouring class—had been able to carry out the reclamation of considerable areas at a cost which had enabled them to lease the ground or otherwise utilize it to a profit. The plea propounded, however, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and provisions made in Sections 35 to 37 of reclaiming the foreshores at Colaba and Walkeshwar had, it was pointed out, nothing in common with the real object of the Bill, but that the Association failed to see any service whatever in providing dwelling-house accommodation for the labouring classes. At Colaba any ground reclaimed would probably be absorbed by Government which, it was likely to retain, and any portion could only be utilized for dwelling-houses for a superior class, and the Committee were exceedingly doubtful whether even then reclamation would pay as a speculation. Without, therefore, seeking to deprive the Board of such fields for reclamation operations as did exist, areas where absolutely necessary, the Committee urged that stringent limits should be affixed to reclamation schemes so long as there existed anything like the present scandalous waste of valuable land for labourers' dwellings in more convenient and central positions.

During the further discussion of the Bill in Council the Committee were glad to see that the most important of their suggestions—the representation of the Association on the Board—had been given effect to. After the Bill became law the Committee received a communication from Government, under date of 7th September 1898, inviting attention to Section 11 of the Act, which provided that a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees should be elected not later than the 24th October following. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, a set of rules had been framed and also that this Act should apply only to such contracts which did not themselves specifically provide for arbitration were stated to be made subject to rules which provided for arbitration in certain cases. Section 4 of the Arbitration Act was the objection that it precluded utilization of the machinery of the Court of Small Causes in a Presidency town, and would so entail heavy expenditure on each occasion when an application had to be made to the Court. The Chamber, therefore recommended that "the Court," as to all matters of arbitration the claim or award in which did not exceed Rs. 2,000 should mean the Court of Small Causes. As to Section 7 of reference to arbitration by a third person"), the Chamber suggested that after the words "by a person" should be inserted the words "or body," thus making the clause read: "The parties to a submission may agree that the reference shall be to an arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed by a person or body designated therein." Section 8 ("power for the Court in certain cases to appoint an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator") it was pointed out, was apparently under some misapprehension as to the position of an Economizer or Feed-water Heater in connection with Steam Boilers, as, with all deference, it was submitted that no Economizer could be said to be *closely attached to a Boiler*. The fact that an Economizer must be encased in brick-work flues behind a Boiler (or boilers) and connected by a 3-inch diameter (or larger) feed-pipe to supply the heated feed-water to the Economizer to Boiler, made it impossible, in the Committee's opinion, for any Economizer to be closely attached to a Boiler. The Committee forwarded a plan showing the relative positions of an Economizer and Steam Boiler, and the usual arrangement of pipe connections between same, and they pointed out that with Boilers of the lengths generally employed in cotton mills, even were the connections from the Economizer to Boilers taken direct, the minimum length of such connection would be over 38 feet, but when ordinarily arranged, as shown in the plan, the connecting pipe between Economizer and Boilers would be over 51 feet to the first Boiler, and even longer to additional Boilers. These distances might, in some instances, be a little more or less, but it would be the exception to find a direct connecting pipe between Boilers and Economizer in cotton mills, less than 38 feet in length. In regard to Sir Raymond West's statement, already alluded to, namely that "the words of the Act mean of course only steam-chests which are attached to Boilers"—the Committee submitted illustrations of the different types of Boilers with which Economizers are attached, and to which chests no doubt the Act referred, as these were of course closely attached to Boilers. Seeing that no attempts had been made to inspect Economizers during the eight years the Act had been in force, and also the omission of any rules for such inspection in Section 9 of the Act, it was evident that the Act neither provided for nor contemplated the inspection of Economizers, and hence no penalties had been specified, nor rules made for such rules. The Committee accordingly requested Government to reconsider the matter with a view to the withdrawal of the Collector's orders.

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PRESUMPTIONS
AND
INFERENCES.
A note, based chiefly on Privy Council Judgments on the Law as to Second Appeals in India.
BY
G. C. WHITWORTH.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Ajax, 235 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Karachi, March 7, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain J Boxhall, sailed on Saturday last, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Anconna, 1,888 tons, Captain C F Lockstone, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, 7,744 tons, Captain C Androvich, arrived in harbour on March 18th, from Trieste, 26th February via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr Rossmorn, as a passeng r.

THE B I S N Co's st amer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Lock, Store Sergt W Quinton and wife, Mr M E E Hore, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Kurrachee, 16th March with a general cargo, 2 horses and the following passengers:—Captain Leard, Mr Robert, Mr Kinyon, Mr Gurney, Mr Cooper, Invalid Cotrell, Asst Surg D'Cunha, Mr. Filgate, 1 European orderly, Mr. Rai and friend, Mr. Hyder, Mr. Hemchund and 28 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, Captain F N Tillard, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with the mail for China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr B Nowroji, Mr D D Bhesania, Mr H S Abdoolally, Mr A MacMillan, Mr Norman, Mr J S Elmore, Mr M Naylor, Mr W Harden, Mr D H Gell, and 7 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 18.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Hermod	320	Nielson			Bombay Co
Valuia	2111	Thomas			Montcheff
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Pacoumba	514	Skinner			M & M Co
Nawab	2011	Crobbin	Calcutta		M & Co
Bedonia	2245	Godwin			K M & Co
Union	830	Pederson			Bombay Co
Logician	3162	Chandler	Liverpool		K N & Co
Ulina	342	Wilhers			M M Co
Kerb-Ila	1488	Willis	Calcutta		M M & Co
Aphrod te	2268	Morgan			P & O Co
Pekin	1119	Anakson			M M Co
Ootobaria	2429	Lee			M M & Co
Dora	1157	Mitchell			B & P S N Co
Agara, thas	2981	Davies			P M & Co
Coningsby	2158	Smith			R Broth rs
Onda	3419	Wilson			M M & Co
Kola	497	Livingstone			M M & Co
Canning		Baugh			R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Alecto	2341	Boxhall	Hull	18-3	F M & Co
B	Candleshoe	2141	Chamberlain	Liverpool	1-4	WAAG&Co
C	Mohamadi	1212	Erickson	R S Porto	13	B P S N Co
D	Can Macrae	1664	Becket		2-4	F M & Co
G	Safari	832	Christianson	Zanzibar	30-3	F Heyer
K	Tantallon	1981	Barry	Genoa	18-3	Bombay Co
H	J Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	22-3	M M & Co
M	India	2291	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	1-4	W&A G&Co
O	Wagner	2207	Cave	Marseilles	22-3	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	533	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	18-3 Sheprd & Co
Saburmati	514	Fackeera	Mangalore	20-3 Do
Bahadur	829	Ahmed	Do	18-3 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Candia	4195	Haughton	China	22-3	P & O S N Co
2	Australia	2231	Haig	Liverpool	25-3	W & A G & Co
3	Manilla	2583	Batto	Genoa	30-3	P & O S N Co
5	Ancona	2469	Lockstone	China	18-3	P & O S N Co
9	Rothenfels	1834	Peggo	Hamburg		Gl..de & Co
10	Idar	2295	Milne	Genoa	22-3	K N & Co
12	Ar bia	4800	Parrit	London	5-3	P & O S N Co
15	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Yokohama	22-3	N Y K

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Eclipse ..... 3633 tons gross ..... Royal Navy

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, Th. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Ajax bg	Nacoda	Karachi, March 7.
18	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Mar. h 16.
	M Bacquehem s	Androvich	Trieste via Karachi, Aden. March 13.
	Clyde s	Symcox	
19	Coromandel s	Tillard	Shanghai.
	Den of Ogil s	Singer	Cardiff, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Nuddea s	Scott	Calcutta, etc.
	Alecto s	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi.
	Carthage s	Gadd	Aden.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.

The steamer Ancona, Captain Lockstone, or Hongkong, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Marquis Bacquehem, for China, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—339 bales goat hair and 57 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—19 bales skins M Jaffer, 375 cwt turmeric N Futehally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Wagner s—100 bales cotton and 4,500 cwt teel seed Ralli Brothers.
Bedouin s—30 cwt yellow arsenic E E Elliaha Sassoon.

FOR HAMBURG.
Rothenfels s—1,000 cwt myraboliams Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Candleshoe s—496 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Idar s—229 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 50 bales cotton and 4,201 cwt linseed A Blaschcek and Co., 4,0 0 cwt linseed 6,000 cwt gingelly seed and 1,500 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers.
Manilla s—500 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Kagoshima Maru s—174 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Kagoshima Maru s—50 bales twist G Khatow.

FOR KOBE.
Marq Bacquehem s—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROBERTSON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

1. There will be class firing at Chorla on Tuesday and Thursday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6 12 a.m. local time.
2. Proficiency Class—There will be drill and instructions for the whole class during the ensuing week as follows:—To-day, Thursday and Friday, Town Hall at 6-15 p.m.
Tue day, Town Hall at 9 p.m.
Wednesday, Neshit Road at 9 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PIELE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

1. The Drills, &c. for the next week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. on Monday the 20th instant and Thursday the 23rd instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant and on Thursday the 23rd instant.
(4) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. on Monday the 20th instant.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.
(6) Jonn Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 24th instant.
(7) D Company—At 5-35 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 20th instant, at the Government Telegraph Quarters, Wadiay Road.
(8) B Company—At 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant behind the Town Hall.
(9) F Company—At 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 20th instant, at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Lane.

BATTALION PARADE.

Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground on Saturday the 25th instant, at 4-15 p.m. for annual inspection.

2. Rifles brought to Head-quarters by members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 411 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and General Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	488	1	690
For previous 25 weeks of half year	5,06,96	13,35,80	19,711	18,62,482
Total for 26 week	5,95,963	15,60,838	23,711	21,80,452
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,200	1,88 201	2,300	2,37,701
Per mile of Ry do.	107	408	5	519
Total to correspond-	4,83,306	13,09,305	28,835	17,41,476

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 80,299
Ditto to date 4,39,005

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and General Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	21,200	80	24,780
Or per mile of Railway	25	150	1	176
For previous 24 weeks of half year	20,976	1,29,324	223	4,50,523
Total for 26 week	24,476	1,50,524	303	17,5,303
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,336	22,146	303	24,523
Per mile of Ry do.	17	157	...	174
Total to corresponding date do.	16,616	1,56,361	836	1,73,836

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 257
Do. to date 1,497

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

CONSOLS dropped 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday to 110 1-2. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·23 fcs.; and French Rentes were still quoted at 102 1-4 ex. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower, at 114 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent., to £67½. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent., at 59 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4 85 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £150,000 in Silver and £30,000 in gold to Bombay.

There was a further drop in Consols to-day of 1-16 per cent., to 110 7-16; while in the quotations for French Rentes, Indian Sterling Loan, Paris Exchange on London, and Rupee Securities there was no change, at 102 1-2 ex., 114 1-2, 25·23 fcs., and £67 1-4, respectively. Bar Silver lost the previous day's advance of 1-16d., and was quoted again at 27 9-16d. per oz.; and the value of the metal in New York was unchanged at 59 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London still remaining at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Gezerat yellow Rapeseed was quoted to-day at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs. April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 32 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal in an easier market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d lower, extreme quotations being 3 5-16d. per lb., for March delivery, and 3 2-64d. for July-August. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Prices in the Liverpool Cotton Market have continued to-day all round without change. The day's sales were 7,000 bales; and the Imports 3,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales more than in the week preceding at 65,000 bales. The amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bals less at 69,000 bales; and the week's Imports, 52,000 bales lower, at 55,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 25,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,787,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lbs.; June Futures declined 7 points, to 6·0 cents, and September 4 points, to 6 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales.

To-day, Ready Mid.-Uplands dropped 1-16 cent. in New York, to 6 5-16 cents per lb.; June Future 5 points to 6·02 cents, and September 4 points to 6 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 16,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 9,650,000 bales, compared with 9,510,000 bales.

Locally, the tone of the Cotton Market has been weak to-day, with a poor enquiry. The quotation for Broach was Rs. 156 1-2 per candy, for Broowngger Rs. 140, and Bengal Rs. 120.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is reported in a quiet but steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,548	bales.
Wheat	13,431	cwts.
Linseed	12,885	,,
Rapeseed	1,853	,,
Gingellyseed	7,537	,,
Poppyseed	592	,,
Groundnuts	857	,,
Castorseed	2,415	,,
Rice	5,934	,,

FREIGHTS—The "Valentia" (s) is reported fixed for March-April loading. Business has been done at 17s 3d. per ton for Hamburg, March shipment, and at 17s for Dunkir. A line of 5,000 tons was reported done for Marseilles at 14s 6d. for April. There are buyers for picked ports at 15s to 15s. 6d. for April, but sellers are irresponsive. The market closes with a tendency to favour sellers.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s 4 1-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 3-16d. for three month's sight. credits A moderate amount of business transpired both ways, and rates closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s, 3 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months	1s 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs	170 1-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened firm at 10 1-8 for money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 101 1-4 for Account and 95 for Threes and closed at the same level.

SHARES—New Berar Press are Rs. 5 higher and Volkart Rs 10, David Mills are Rs. 2 1-2 nigher and Manookjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,140 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 21-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

32 per cent. Consols	110 1-2
2½ per cent. Rentes	102fex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	97 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 17.

The Austrian Lloyds' s. s. Gaslia from Bombay, and Karachi, for Trieste arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. steamer Australia arrived here from Aden.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived from Bombay this morning.

HONKONG, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parrmatta left this afternoon for Bombay.

The Florio-Rubattino Company, steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 18th inst.

The M. M. steamer Tenkin which left Bombay on Tuesday, 14th instant, at 1 p.m., arrived at Aden on Saturday, 18th instant, at p.m.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY,

For Judgment.

236-97—Mulji and R—Gordhandas Khattau and others vs Ranchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

492-97—Thakurdas D and C—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Bhandabehoy Allarakhia—Sorabji and J. Part heard.

631-97—Jamardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Vasudev Ramchandra Nowroji—In person.

49-98—Wadia and G—Bai Manmohan Damodhur vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H.

143-5412-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Ahmed Mistry vs George Edward Howse—Sinetham Brand N.

110-98—Framji and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khoosaljee—Tyabjee Dand Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Trial of an Issue.

573-98—Little and Co—William Bickmyre and others vs Mackenzie Pestonjee and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

366-98—Captain and V J A L Antao vs Ardeshir Byramjee Limjee Walla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F. and Captain and V.

719-98—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebhrahjee Nagree vs Kalabhai Virram and another—Mathubhai and J.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Ball Lang and another vs Moolji Kassonjee Tejabjee and J.

Jury Empanelled for Hearing.

611-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Pooja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Mancekvahoo vs Karsondas Wrajee—Mathai and J. Part heard.

658-98—Payne G and S—Kesharichand Nathu vs Merwanjee Nowrojee Pestonjee Rand K.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Ken Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kaloosing Savaing and others vs Dhanji Ramsey—Payne G and S.

39-98—Framjee and Dinshaw—Mariambai widow vs Kashum Ahmed—Sorabjee and J.

615-98—B V N Kirkot—Kasandas Narsi vs Memon Ismal Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magoolai and Co.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Porebai alias Corbai vs Devjee Meghji—Little and Co.

331-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yemabai and others—Captain and V.

656-97—In person—Harkondas Nagindas vs Narrondas Killandas and other—Craigie L and O.

395-98—Payne G and S—Karsondas Vassey vs George K Heinrich and others—Crawford B and C.

67-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Gushamdas vs Jugmahendas Vanmalidas—Little and Co.

614-98—S rabjee and J Mahomedbhoy Khan alias Fuckroodin bin Hajee Khan Dadoo vs Mohomed Hoosain bin Hajee Abdool Cader Noroungay and others—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

675-98—D Bezonjee for pauper—Murbai vs Weljee Wagjee.

79-99—Payne G and S—Mozea Aba vs Hajee Abdula Hajee Hassum.

Long Causes.

450-98—Janardhan and A—Muniil Parshotum vs Parakh Ambalal Sarabhai—Bhimshenk rant K.

537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomer Rahimtola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mahomed and others—Payne G and S, and Bhashankerant K Not to be called on.

323-97—In person—Bolshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abaji Kalay—K J Mantri.

465-98—Hiralal Mant M—Jadhowjee Ebhrahim Fakir Mahomed vs Haji Fakir Mahomed Golam—Wadia and G

481-98—Pestonjee A and H—Kaikhushroo Hormesji Alpaiwalla vs Bai Aimai.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899.

It was not to be expected that the Indian Sugar Bounties Bill, to save an important industry from the fate that has overtaken it in the West Indies, would escape challenge in the House of Commons. Members of Parliament whose seats depend on the votes of the British working classes, who with the jam preservers and biscuit manufacturers, profit to the extent of £2,000,000 a year by the bounty of disinterested foreigners, must have heard with alarm that the Government of India is setting an example which, if followed by the Home Government, would have the effect of raising the price of the sugar that sweetens the cup that cheers without inebriating the sons of toil and their wives and children. Our London correspondent telegraphs that a great agitation has already been set on foot, and that this afternoon Mr. J. M. Maclean will lead an attack on the Government, in which he will have the support of many Conservatives and of all the Liberals—not a very formidable voting force just now. The opposition has taken shape and form with a rapidity that has obviously surprised the Government. On Thursday last, Mr. Balfour, Leader of the House, declined to fix a day for the discussion of the Countervailing Duties Bill before it received the Royal Assent. This firm attitude was considerably modified in twenty-four hours. Lord George Hamilton, in answer to a fire of questions on Friday evening, explained that the object of the Indian Countervailing Duties Bill is to prevent a vast indigenous trade being undermined—and destroyed—by subsidised foreign produce. Pressed by Sir Henry Fowler—formerly himself Secretary of State for India,—Lord George said that if a general disposition were manifested to discuss the subject, he would forego the formal intimation of his assent to the Bill until it had been discussed by the House of Commons. This surrender of the position taken up by the Leader of the House on the previous evening was qualified by the statement that the Bill will become law in India as soon as the Viceroy affixes his signature to the measure after it has passed the Supreme Legislative Council.

The fate of the Indian Bill is not in any wise imperilled by the debate in the House of Commons. The Government majority is too strong to be seriously affected by a fortuitous coalition of a score or two of recalcitrant Conservatives and even the whole of the attenuated company of Liberals. The Government can easily defeat the ill-assorted allies. If they have the courage of their convictions, they will follow up that facile victory by legislating for the United Kingdom on the lines of the Indian Bill, which again is the United States' Act of 1895, reproduced almost word for word. That Act, closing the American market to the bounty-fed beet-sugar of Germany and Austria, had for its immediate result the swamping of the Indian market with sugar that would, in default of such legislation, have crossed the Atlantic, to the serious detriment of the indigenous sugar industry of the United States. The closing of the Indian Market in its turn will doubtless have the effect of inundating the United Kingdom with sugar which will become cheaper than ever, so cheap indeed that it may be almost had for the asking, and the plight of the West Indian growers will be altogether desperate. That is not a consideration that will affect those who seek to please, the British electorate, as the Roman was gratified with *panem et circenses*, which are as welcome, and perhaps in these days as indispensable, as in Imperial Rome. It is of course no concern of ours whether the Home Government decide to follow the example set by the United States and the Government of India, or continue to allow subsidies of foreign sugar to keep that grown in British Colonies out of the British Market. Sugar now sold at a penny a pound might go up to two pence and powerful cabinets be tapped over. But it would be a monstrous thing were a suddenly improvised agitation to be successful in preventing the Government of India from taking effective action to save an important Indian industry from prospective ruin. Happily there is no danger that this vexatious piece of intermeddling can do more than occupy a few hours of Parliamentary time. It must be borne in mind that there is a strong and active party in England opposed to the free importation of bounty-fed sugar to the United Kingdom to the detriment of British Colonies and the home refining industry, once very prosperous, and now ruined. On the 28th ultimo, Sir L. M'Iver gave notice that he will call attention on 28th March to the effect of foreign bounties on the sugar industry of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and the failure of the Brussels Conference, and move "that Her Majesty's Government should now take steps to secure the speedy abolition of sugar bounties on the lines indicated in the official report of the British delegates to the Conference." That motion will have the support of a large body of opinion in Parliament and the country. An intimation has already been given that Government has under consideration the expediency of legislating for the United Kingdom on the lines of the Indian Countervailing Duties Bill.

THE question whether Europeans can become acclimatised in tropical regions is one of great interest, but unfortunately there are many erroneous ideas prevalent about it. The idea has long been held that complete acclimatisation is impossible, and this idea seems to have been derived from the statistics of over thirty years ago, when the enormous death-rate seemed to prove beyond doubt that in the struggle for life in tropical regions the European was defeated. Great changes have occurred during the last three decades. The habits of Englishmen have become more temperate in every way, and there is not that reckless disregard of common sense hygienic precautions which was prevalent many years ago. All places in the tropics must not be equally condemned. Some hillscompare favourably with many parts of Europe, and others are as deadly to the native as to the white man. What we are more particularly anxious to show is, that it is not the sum of the meteorological conditions which we call climate which determines directly the death-rate of Europeans at a given place, but the hygienic conditions under which they live. It must be remembered that in olden times the death-rate in English towns was as great, if not greater, than in tropical cities to-day, and that probably no country has benefited from sanitary science so much as Great Britain. We all know how even the English towns to-day vary in their rate of mortality, and we do not question that this is purely a matter of hygiene. Again, different countries in Europe have very different degrees of health. While England has a death-rate of only 19·2 per thousand, Russia is said to have a death-rate of 35·4 per thousand. Let it be remembered also that the death-rate of Europeans in Bombay and other Indian cities is very little more than it is in Europe, and when we note the prevalence of parasitic and infectious diseases we shall see that climate *per se* has little to do with the possibilities of healthy life in the tropics. We can record the fact that the healthiness of many Europeans in every tropical colony has improved in recent years, apparently because hygiene and sanitation have taught them the dangers of tropical life, but also from improvements in personal habits. In 1859 the mortality of European troops in India was at the rate of 69 per 1,000 per annum. To-day it is only at the rate of 12 per thousand per annum.

Formerly service in the East Indies was thought to be certain death. Now the health of the troops in Indian stations is better than that of the home service. On the other side of the question we find that the Natives of tropical regions have a very high rate of mortality, which is palpably not due to the effect of the climate upon them, but to a multiplicity of diseases which spread uncontrolled by their unhealthy modes of life. In Bombay City the death-rate in normal years is about 33 per thousand; in Madras it is much higher. Man is capable of accommodating himself to great extremes of temperature, and other things being favorable, the European can stand the heat of the tropics as well as the cold of the Artic circle. There are other conditions besides heat of course which constitute a particular climate and there are other factors besides those of climate which chiefly imperil our lives. We must not confuse the disease effects with those of climate. Certain diseases are particularly rife in the tropics from which the temperate regions are relatively free. Probably the climatic conditions of the tropics are more favourable to the development and spread of certain diseases, but educated Europeans know that all disease is preventible and that it is only a matter of knowledge and hygiene to avoid them. In this respect we are not under the paralysing idea of fate. The chief causes of mortality in hot countries are the specific diseases—cholera, dysentery, malaria, and various forms of fevers. If it were not for these life would be as "good" in India as it is at home. The European is not the chief sufferer even from these diseases. Malaria is prevalent in most tropical countries, but it is also prevalent in many temperate ones. We now know that it is due to a parasite in the blood, and therefore we need not credit the hotter climes with being the cause of the fatality from this disease. Sunstroke has been hitherto associated with the effect of the direct rays of the sun, but the effect of mere heat, producing heat exhaustion, may occur wherever the temperature rises beyond a certain point. In South Colorado the thermometer often reaches from 118° to 128° Fh. Europeans live in health on the banks of the Senegal with the temperature in their tent rising to to 120° and even 130° Fh. The tea planters of Assam expose themselves to the hottest sun and they are out when the sun is hottest and in the hottest season. Workmen in factories, stokers on ships, and men in Turkish baths are exposed for hours daily to greater heat than occurs under a tropical sun. The so-called sunstroke is probably not due to the sun at all, but is a specific infectious disease due to a specific organism. The symptoms of the disease, its peculiar geographical distribution, its epidemic occurrence, the relative immunity to attacks afforded by acclimatisation, all clearly point to its specific infectious nature. Cholera, dysentery, and many forms of fever, we also know to be parasitic diseases, and it is only a question of adapting our knowledge to get rid of them. Many forms of liver disease are common in hot climates, and they are nearly all put down to the heat. Too much food is probably the chief cause of these disturbances. Liver abscess is more frequent than in temperate regions, but its varying frequency under similar tropical conditions and its diminution

TELEGRAMS.

OPPOSITION TO THE INDIAN SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN LEADS THE ATTACK.

MOTION IN THE COMMONS THIS AFTERNOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A strong opposition is being organised here against he Indian Sugar Bounties Bill, which is believed to presage similar Legislation in England.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, member for Cardiff, leads the attack on the Government in the House of Commons, on Monday. He is assured of the support of many Conservative members and of all the Liberals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND CHINA.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER'S RECALL.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The "Times," Peking correspondent telegraphs that Count Martino, Italian Minister, yesterday, informed the Tsung-li-Yamen of his recall from China.

MARCH 19.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, says that the recall of Count Martino has dealt a blow to Italian prestige in China, and is expected to result in the shelving of the question of an Italian concession.

SUSPICIOUS EXPLOSIONS IN FRANCE.

An explosion has occurred in the Government Shell Factory at Bourges by which three men were killed and three injured.

The cause of the disaster is unexplained.

A similar explosion has also taken place in the Cartidge Factory at Marseilles, three persons being injured.

DEATHS ON AN INDIAN PILGRIM SHIP.

A pilgrim ship has arrived at Camaran, Arabia romChittagong reporting ten suspicious deaths during the voyage.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE TREATY.

THE QUEEN REGENT SIGNS.

MARCH 18.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed the treaty of peace with America without submitting it further to the Cortes, owing to the unwilligness of successive Cabinets to accept the responsibility of ratifying the terms of peace.

THE NEW REGIMENT FOR WEI-HAI-WEI.

A FUTILE PROTEST.

During the discussion on the Army estimates in the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr Caldwell, member for Lanark, moved a reduction of the vote as a protest against the formation of a regiment for Wei-hai-Wei.

The motion was rejected by 123 votes to 41.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A CONTINUATION OF JUNGLE WARFARE EXPECTED.

Mountain batteries are being sent to Manila, as it is believed that the Filipinos are little affected by their recent repulses, and are likely to continue jungle warfare indefinitely.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

In the International football matches, to-day, Ireland beat Wales in the Rugby contest by three points to nil.

Scotland defeated Wales in the Association game by six to nil.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE CONDITION THEN AND NOW.

MARCH 17.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, admitted that at the time of the Fashoda crisis the French Navy and Dockyards were utterly unprepared for hostilities, most of the projectiles being without fuses.

M. Lockroy then gave details of the great reforms which had been effected and were projected since the recent crisis with England.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

MANY LIVES LOST.

The Windsor Hotel, situated in the heart of New York, was burned to the ground about midday to-day in forty minutes.

It is feared that twenty-five of the inmates perished in the flames, while many persons were injured.

MARCH 18.

Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from the fire at the Windsor Hotel New York, and thirty-four persons have been treated for injuries, most of the victims being women.

The missing inmates of the hotel are estimated at sixty.

THE INDIAN SUGAR BILL.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT PROBABLE.

MARCH 17.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said the object of the Indian Countervailing Sugar Bounties Bill was to prevent a vast indigenous trade being undermined by subsidized foreign products.

Replying to Sir Henry Fowler, the Secretary of State said that if a general disposition is manifested to discuss the subject he will forego the formal intimation of his assent to the Bill until the subject has been discussed in the House of Commons, but the Bill becomes law in India as soon as the Viceroy has given his assent to the measure.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH NORFOLK VACANCY.

Sir W. Gurdon, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for North Norfolk in the place of Mr. Cozens Hardy, the new Judge, having polled 4,775 votes against 3,610 recorded for Sir Kenneth Kemp, the Conservative candidate.

CEYLON RAILWAYS.

NORTHERN LINE TO BE BROAD GUAGE.

It has transpired that Mr. Chamberlain in replying to the deputation from the Ceylon Association said that the Northern Railway in Ceylon was to be made on the broad gauge.

WAZIRI DACOITY AT BANNU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 17.

An armed band of dacoits, supposed to be Waziris, entered Bannu City, on Friday week, by breaking through the city wall, but were happily soon scared off. The consequences to the inhabitants might have been serious had not two constables, while going round their beat, had their suspicions aroused by seeing the recently made hole in the wall. Both being armed, one with a carbine and a bayonet, and the other with a sword, they decided to lie in wait against the return of the robbers, and took up a position near by, but being suddenly greeted by a shower of bricks from some of the gang who were on the watch, they blew the alarm whistle. This had the effect of bringing the robbers trooping back to the gap, where, finding themselves entrapped, they at once resorted to the use of fire arms. The constables very pluckily stood their ground, and returned the fire, severely wounding one of the gang. In the *melee* which followed, one of the constables received a gun-shot wound in the leg. The police reserve was soon on the spot, and, headed by Mr. Wilkin, District Superintendent, followed up the gang, who had in the meanwhile picked up their wounded comrade and retreated to the hills. The blood marks were traced all along the road taken by the robbers, but were lost on reaching the banks of the Kaigh Kote stream.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND STAMP DUTY

THE RECENT RULING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

A notification in the Finance Department exempts Bills of Exchange from the recent ruling which raised the equivalent in rupees from ten to fifteen for the purpose of calculating *ad valorem* stamp duty. These documents will not after all, therefore, have to pay enhanced duty.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION RATE.

One and fourpence and one-sixteenth is notified as the rate for calculating Exchange compensation for the current quarter.

THE SUGAR BILL.

EXEMPTION OF UNDELIVERED CARGOES.

Sir James Westland has agreed to, and will himself introduce an amendment to the Sugar Bounties Bill on Monday, which has the effect of exempting imports for which the Bill of lading was signed and given prior to the commencement of the Act. The title of the Mining Bill is for regulating and inspection of the mines.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta had 28 plague cases with 23 deaths yesterday. The general mortality was 112 against an average of 78.

LEAVE.

Royal Indian Marine—Lieutenant St. John has received six months' and Lieutenant Vale one year's leave.

Captain Frith, Station Staff Officer, Moultan is granted eight months leave home.

Veterinary-Colonel Thomson, Director, Army Veterinary Department, has been granted eight months' leave, out of India.

THE EXODUS TO SIMLA.

EXTENSIVE PREVENTIVE MEASURES AT KALKA.

Extensive arrangments are being made for the disinfection of servants' clothes and baggage at Kalka with a view to preventing plague from Calcutta being carried to Simla when the move of the Government takes place.

Mr. P. Donaldson, Superintendent, Presidency Jail, Calcutta, has been placed on special duty in this connection, to supervise the erection of a disinfection chamber and other appliances at Kalka.

POONA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

POONA, MARCH 19.

The annual inspection of the Poona Volunteers by Major-General Barnett, commanding Poona District, took place, yesterday. The Batalion was under command of Major Poilips, 300 men being present. On General Barnett, accompanied by Colonel Beil, arriving on the ground, the Battalion presented a general salute. The General inspected the corps minutely, and put them in various manœuvres. The corps then formed three sides in the square, and the General advanced and addressed them, saying he was glad to me t such a body of men, who were willing to sacrifice their time for the good of the country, and expressed himself satisfied with both the officers and men. The Commanding officer, he added, seemed to know his word well, and the officers also. They very well command d; of course, it was hardly to be expected that the Volunteers should drill in all respects as well as the Regulars, and he thought they had done well under the circumstances. It was the duty, he said, of every Englishman to serve his country.

At the conclusion of the inspection, the men were dismissed for refreshments.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. CROWE.

Last evening the public of Poona entertained the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, who leaves shortly for Bombay to take his seat in the High Court. The entertainment was given in Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, which, together with the surrounding places, was brilliantly illumined. More than 600 guests assembled. The Band of the Royal Scots with their pipes were in attendance and discoursed sweet music at intervals. The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe arrived about ten o'clock, and was received by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padamji and other members of the Commitee. He walked through the brilliantly lighted hall into the garden, where he was received by Sir Robert and Lady Low and a large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen.

Sirdar Dorabjee Pudamjee proposed the health of Mr. Crowe in a highly eulogistic speech. He spoke of Mr. Crowe's fearless and impartial administration of justice in Poona. The Sirdar said he had been a juror for thirty years, but had never seen a judge who took greater pains than the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, who had been thanked on behalf of the citizens for the sympathetic way in which he had spoken of them at the time of the plague and famine and he might even say, of crime. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe had been always ready to join and help any movement for the good of the inhabitants, and he asked those present to drink his health and wish him prosperity in his new career.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, in reply, thanked those present for the magnificent welcome given him, which was, he said, beyond all he could have thought of. He had been in Poona many years and could safely say that, although he had made many friends, he did not believe he had made any enemies. The position was somewhat like that of a tree which had grown and taken root in one place, but was suddenly torn up and carried off to be transplanted in another place. He thanked Sirdar Dorabjee for the kind expressions he had used concerning his wife and himself. In conclusion, the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe said he would leave Poona, where he had spent some of the most pleasant years of his life, with feelings of deep regret to bear with him the kindest remembrance of that evening and the warm friendships made in Poona.

The guests began to disperse at 11-30.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

Plague is increasing in the city of Poona. Seventeen cases and 14 deaths were recorded in the city, yesterday, of which 19 occurred in Sukerwar and 4 in Raviwar Peiths. Twenty-three cases and 14 deaths were recorded to-day, in Raviwar Peith 8 cases, Kasba and Budhwar 3 each.

The total mortality in the city was 29. In the General Plague Hospital 49 are under treatment.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT HYDERABAD.

PROPERTY WORTH TEN LAKHS CARRIED AWAY.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 19.

A Hindu priest, living at Hyderabad, named Jehanghir Bahadur, who also does business as sowkar, was robbed on Friday night, of jewellery and cash, to the extent of about ten lakhs.

Eight arrests have been made up to the present, but the two principal thieves are believed to have decamped to the Punjab.

Jehanghir is reported to be worth several crores.

PLAGUE AT AHMEDABAD.

INDIGENOUS CASES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 17.

Two plague cases occurred here in Amratlall's pole A Barda named Thakore died yesterday and a woman Mani of the same house was also attacked and removed to the plague hospital. These make four indigenous cases here.

The Punjab Commission, in both its Executive and Judicial branches, has just had another run of promotion, and another is yet in near prospect owing to the impending retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, Commissioner of Lahore. The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe succeeds Sir Richard Udny, K. C. S. I., as Commissioner, thus superseding two Deputy Commissioners, one of whom is an officiating Commissioner. The second officiated as Commissioner last summer. Mr. Fanshawe's early promotion is no doubt a reward for Secretariat services under two Lieutenant Governors. Mr. R. M. Dane's appointment to the head of the Salt Department places Mr. J. M. Douie in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, Captain Parsons in the second grade and Captain F. P. Young in the third. Thus, with just only ten years' service, Captain Young finds himself a substantive Deputy Commissioner, which must be considered extraordinarily rapid promotion. Mr. Fanshawe's promotion gives steps to Mr. G. S. Walker, Mr. H. J. Maynard and Captain C. E. Rawlinson, the last of whom becomes a substantive Deputy Commissioner after less than ten years' service. Mr. W. O. Clerk's permanent appointment to the Chief Court, from the 31st October last, transfers Mr. D. C. Johnstone to the 2nd grade of Divisional Judges and finally translates Mr. A. E. Hurry from the Executive to the Judicial line, as a 3rd grade Divisional Judge, an appointment he has held for some years, although nominally a Deputy Commissioner. Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur, thus finds himself a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade, and Mr. A. J. Grant, a Civilian of November 1889, a Deputy Commissioner. Mr. T. G. Walker's permanent appointment to the Chief Court makes Mr. F. A. Robertson a 1st grade Divisional Judge. Mr. J. G. M. Renie a 2nd grade Judge, causes the transfer of Major E. Inglis, Deputy Commissioner, to the Judicial line as a 3rd grade Divisional Judge, and makes another civilian of less than ten years' service (Mr. P. D. Agnew) substantive Deputy Commissioner.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

A good day's racing was witnessed at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, when the attendance was well up to the average, and during the intervals of racing the Band of the Shropshire Light Infantry played an excellent selection of music. The first event was a mile hurdle race, for which Neilgow was favourite. He ran a good horse, and from the start was pulling his jockey out of the saddle, and won by ten lengths. With Nobleman a non-starter for the Selling Race, it looked a good thing for Kapartbala, notwithstanding the public fancy was Solicitor. As it happened, the latter was never in the race, Driver going away with the lead, Kapurthala only being brought to the front by vigorous riding on the part of Greenhalgh. Magistrate was all the rage for the Consolation Plate, but there was always plenty of money for Chauvhan, who had the issue in safe keeping at the three-furlong post. He started at 2 to 1 against, and his backers therefore won a nice stake. Some excellent animals turned out for the New Pony Plate, and none looked better in the paddock than Mr. Lyndon's latest purchase, Aristocrat. He secured the good opinion of the experts, and certainly ran gamely throughout. London was kept in a prominent place from the start, but if Mahomed could have got an opportunity sooner, the issue would have been closer than a half length beating. Only four turned out for the New Market States, Aga Khan's Stable starting the Wreck in perference to Beadsman and Rapidity. He was heavily backed by his connections, but their confidence was misplaced, Marwarri winning a good race. The Aga Khan stable was again at fault in the Ascot Stakes with Helios, who is apparently a bit stale. Rubdan, who has come on of late, was also greatly fancied, and making the running he was never headed Kapurthala was again pulled out for this event, and notwithstanding his previous exertions he ran Rubdan to within two lengths. The curtain was rung down with the Amateur Scurry over a distance of three furlongs, and eleven horses competed. The best looking animal was Mutlag, who slipped his field His pilot, Mr. Petre, evidently thought he was winning in a canter, and eased his mount, with the result that Dacca, excellently ridden by Mr. Hopwood, got an opening and came with a rush, and landed home by a head. Aga Shah, although running Sheen, rode Vaher Mahomed, but could get no nearer than third. In reference to my notes and anticipations which appeared on Saturday it may be worth recording that as predicted Neilgow won the Hurdle race, and Marwarri the Newmarket Stakes, Nobleman was chosen to win the Selling Race, with Kapurthala the pick of the remainder. Nobleman did not run, and the latter won the race. My selected Hyderi for the Ascot Stakes did not start, but in my notes Rubdan and Helios were given for places, and the forecast that the Consolation Stakes would prove a match between Chauvhan and Magistrate proved correct. In the New Pony Plate London was tipped, with Aristocrat for a place, and this also came off; while in the Amateur Scurry Conqueror was named if he did not turn out for the Pony Plate. Dacca and Sheen were mentioned as the best of the others, and the result was that Dacca won.

TROTANDOT.

The Horse Hurdles—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Horses which have not won a Hurdle Race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr G Hunter's Neilgow, 11st	Mr A Martin 1
Mr F Fischer's Atlas Moth, 10st	Johnson 2
Mr Farmer's Lady Baldwin, 9st 5lbs	Arjon 3

Betting; 6 to 4 on Neilgow, 2 to 1 Atlas Moth, and 3 to 1 Lady Baldwin.

Neilgow went off with the lead, pulling strongly, with Lady Baldwin next and Atlas Moth last. In this order they ran to the last flight, when Atlas Moth passed Lady Baldwin, and just beat her for second place, Neilgow winning in a common canter by ten lengths. Time—2 min. 2 secs.

Selling Race—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50; third Rs. 25. For Arab galloways, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200, to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's Kapurthala, 8st 3lbs	Greenhalgh 1
Mr Ali Bin Amir's Solitaire, 7st 13lb	Herroo 2
Mr H A Darwin's Mizpah, 8st 12lbs	Ebrahim 3
Mr Yusufally Mahomed's, driver 7st	Bungan 0

Betting: 5 to 3 on Solicitor, 3 to 1 Driver, 6 to 1 Kapurthala, and 10 to 1 Mizban.

Mizban and Driver led the field to past the three-furlong post, with Kapurthala and Solicitor the last pair, when Greenhalgh drew up to the leaders. On rounding the bend he called upon Kapurthala, and a good race ended in the latter beating Driver by a neck. Mizban two lengths off was third, and Solicitor last throughout. Time—1 min. 7 1-2 secs.

Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab galloways 13-3 and under; 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 180: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs, ; offered, 10lbs, Allowances—galloways which have not won a race of any description 4lbs; galloways landed since last August, 18½, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr D D's Chauvhan 8st 11lbs	G B Mahomed 1
Mr M Sidick's Magistrate 9st 3lbs	Ebrahim 2
Capt A Young's Twilight 7st 9lbs	Johnson 3
Mr Sacherdina's Goldfinch 8st 3lbs	Arjon 0
Mr Rana's Tea Clown 8st 9lbs	Greenhalgh 0
S A W's Omid 8st 9lbs	Craggan 0

Betting: Evens on Magistrate, 2 to 1 against Chauvhan, 8 to 1 Electric and the Club Crowd others.

Arbid and Chauvhan cut out the work with Magistrate and Electric close up, and in this order they ran to the distance, when Magistrate and Electric took up the running, but could never reach Chauvhan, who gained the verdict by half-a-length, a neck dividing second and third. Time—1 min 22 1-4 secs.

The New Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second Rs. 53; third, Rs. 25. For Arab Ponies landed since 1st August, 1899, and which have not won a race value Rs. 193 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Ponies which have never started with the plague officer, any description allowed 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A Martin's London 9st 3lbs	Greenhalgh 1
Mr Lyndon's Aristocrat 8st 9lbs	G B Mahomed 2
Mr Ali Bin Amir's Sweet William 9st 3lbs	Cecil 3
Mr Jackson's Conqueror 9st 3lbs	Johnson 0
Mr Abdool Wahid Cassum's Cambler 8st 12lbs	Dakol 0
Mr S A W's Steward 8st 12lbs	Jakoo 0
Mr Hajee Ali Khadie's Lightning 8st 12lbs	Ebrahim 0
Mr Jackson's Clipper 8st 5lbs	Nama 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's Omid 8st 3lbs	Herroo 0

Betting; 6 to 4 against London, 2 to 1 Conqueror, 8 to Aristocrat, 12 to 1 others.

Sweet William and Admiral, attended by London and Aristocrat, came on from the rest, and London took the turn first, Aristocrat having to come round on the outside. A desperate race ensued, London getting home by a half-a-length; a neck separating Sweet William from Aristocrat. Time—1 min. 9 1-4 secs.

The Newmarket Stakes.—For all horses. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A M's Marwari 9st	G B Mahomed 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's The Wreck 8st 9lbs	Ebrahim 2
Captain Reale's Antoine 7st 3lbs	Jakoo 3
Mr F Cowie's Mar ago 7st 11lbs	Herroo 0

Betting; 6 to 4 on Wreck, 6 to 4 against Marwarri, 6 to 1 Marengo, and 8 to 1 Antoinette.

The Wreck came away strongly with Marwarri and Antoinette on the outside, and this order was maintained to the straight, when Marwarri came up with a rush and won a grand race by half-a-length, Antoinette being a bad third. Time—1 min. 16 3-4 secs.

The Ascot Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50, third Rs. 25, For Arab and C galloways which have not won a race, value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Mahomed Ali's Rubian 7st	Heerroo 1
Mr Farmer's Kapurthala 7st 3lbs	Chuggan 2
H H Aga Khan's Helios 9st 3lbs	Ebrahim 3
Capts Young and Fagg's 8 3lbs	G B Mahomed 0
M D D's Muktar 6st 7lbs	Pillajee 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Helios, 2 to 1 Rubdan, 6 to 1 Kaparthia, and 8 to 1 others.

Muktar made the running from Rubdan and Helios and Kaparthala, but at the three-furlong post was passed. Rubdan came on strongly and Kaparthala was brought up, but could make no impression on Rubdan, who won by a couple of lengths; the same distance dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 53 secs.

Amateur Scurry.—Winner, Rs. 100; second Rs. 25, third Rs. 15. For Arab and C.B. galloways 13-3 and under which have not won a race, value Rs. 50; 13-3, to carry 11st. W. I. G. Rs. only. Distance—3 furlongs;

Mr Farmer's Dacca 9st 7lbs	Mr Hopwood 1
Mr Hormusji Ardeshir Shroff's Sheen 9st 4lbs	Mr Petre 2
Mr Syed Ra heed Valeer Jahamedbhai Ibrahim's Shah 9	
Mr S A W's Rejected 11st	Mr P E Fischer 0
Mr W. A Mace's Murfa 10st 11lbs	Mr G Hunter 0
Mr Jackson's Nafe 10st 11lbs	Mr Smith-land 0
Captain Wilkinson's Moslem 13st 11lbs	Owner 0
Agas Shah's Sheen 11st 8lbs	Mr Birkett 0
Mr Rana's Twilight 10st 11lbs	Mr A Martin 0
Mr F N D's Bonny Boy 11st 10lbs	Mr Beard 0
Mr C M Coates' Brown Stout 9st 4lbs	Mr Corbet 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Murfas, 6 to 1 Dacca, Twilight, and Vaher Mahomed, 8 to 1 Bonny Boy II, 10 to 1 Moslem, and 20 to 1 others.

Mu lag slipped the field and was a long way ahead, and his rider evidently thought he had the race in hand and eased the pony. Dacca and Vaher Mahomed got clear of the remainder, and Hopwood brought his mount along with a tremendous rush, winning on the post by a head; one length between second and third. Time—42 secs.

B. V. R. SMOKING CONCERT.

A Successful smoking concert was given by members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Friday night, at the Bombay Gymkhana pavilion. The gathering was fairly large with a good sprinkling of ladies in the audience, which comprised, exclusive of encores, no less than sixteen items was an enjoyable one throughout. The proceedings were opened by Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Nicholson, the commanding officer of the corps, who sang "The Promise of Life" by Cowen, which was well rendered and loudly applauded by the gathering. Miss Nicholson was entrusted with two songs Blair's "Remembrance" and "Three" by Rovenhal, both of which were sung in a style so charming as to elicit loud applauses from the audience and the lady had to respond to an encore in the second half of the programme. Stephen Adams' song "Sweet Kildare" was rendered in a sweet and charming manner by Mrs R. G. Snell, who also contributed two more songs "The Amorous Gold Fish" by Sidney Jones and from "The Geisha". The special feature of the evening was the recitation delivered by Miss. Ada Branson, who favoured the audience with W. S. Gilbert's "Etiquette," which she rendered in a pleasing style. Mr. Howard Smith, one of the most comic vocalists, amused the audience with several of Dan Leno and Shevalier's latest successes, in which he appeared in costumes. Lieutenant B. H. Hewett rendered one song Adam's "Midshipmite." Amongst the other vocalists, who contributed to the success of the concert were Mr. C. Rivers, Volunteer N. H. Peters and Mr. J. Griggs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	17	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	6	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	11	57
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	12	6	24
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	93	34	95
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	4	15
G Mahim and Worlee	4	10	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	83	100
Total	171	161	363
Same date last year	215	216	358

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	15	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	11	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	38	14	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	24	12	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	55	24	71
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	23	14	33
G Mahim and Worlee	17	7	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	85
Total	171	159	330
Total plague deaths to date	39,950	35,903	
Same date last year	171	151	272

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

THE WEEK'S CASES.

Surgeon-Colonel Wilkins' hospital reports are thus summarised:—The admissions have been slightly in excess during this week, the mortality is still very heavy, and the type of the disease continues unchanged. Sixteen hospitals show an increase in their admissions, but only one of these, "S. Strong" Hospital shows a large increase. This hospital will open two more wards shortly and is doing good work. Seven hospitals show a decrease in the numbers admitted. There is a decrease in the number of evicts and contacts in the camps and hospitals, but the private camps along the Kennedy Sea Face, Cruickshank Road, and the various Parsee Camps have increased.

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Saturday.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL COOKE.

A correspondent sends us the following:—The information has already reached you by wire of the death, at Clifton, of Mr. Samuel Cooke, Principal of the Poona College of Science, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the same institution. Mr. Cooke returned to India from sick-furlough in October last, but, as it soon appeared, prematurely, as his health almost immediately again gave way, and he returned to Europe after only a few weeks' work in the college with which he had been so long connected. He was operated upon in London for an internal tumour, but had not strength to rally, and he passed away on the 26th February, just before reaching his 55th birthday. Mr. Cooke was brought out to the College of Science in the late sixties, by his distinguished brother, Dr. Theodore Cooke, who was Principal for so many years, and was an enthusiastic Professor and teacher of his subjects up to the time of his retirement a few years ago, when his brother was appointed Principal. Mr. Cooke was a man of considerable activity of mind, and wrote excellent manuals of Chemistry and Geology, as well as contributions to the study of scientific agriculture which have been considered ingenious and valuable. He appears to have been hampered of late years by bad health, but when at his best he was a popular teacher, and will be kindly remembered by scores of old College of Science students now scattered over the Presidency and doing good service as Civil Engineers.

OBSTRUCTING PLAGUE MEASURES.

Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Superintendent Nolan charged Ahmed, a boy aged twenty-eight, a Mahomedan boiler-maker, with assaulting and using criminal force to public servants to deter them from discharging their duty. Mr. H. S. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused, who resides in the room of a chawl at Navanagar Street, at Dockyard Road, where cases of plague had recently occurred. On the 15th instant, Lieutenant W. A. Light, District Plague Officer, in charge of E ward, accompanied by a party of coolies, proceeded to the chawl to have it vacated and disinfected. Several of the tenants, on being ordered by Lieutenant Light to remove their things and to vacate their rooms, left, but those of the rooms was found locked, and its occupier having failed to put in an appearance, Lieutenant Light was about to open the lock, when accused came up and remonstrated with the plague officer, saying that he possessed the key of the lock, but that he would not open it, nor would he allow them to break it open. Lieutenant Light thereupon told the accused that as he had the key with him he must open the lock, or that he (Lieutenant Light) would have it opened. The accused still refused to open it, stating that the room had been in the occupation of his uncle, who was away at sea, and that he would not permit them to open the place in his absence. Lieutenant Light eventually directed his men to open the place, and when a coolie, named Rahimali Noor, was attempting to open the lock, accused stepped between him and the coolie, and pushed him away giving him a blow on the face. He also knocked up against the officer, pulled his coat, and began to hustle him about. Lieutenant Light then communicated with the police, and the latter, after recording his complaint, arrested the accused. The accused denied the charge, stating that the room belonged to his uncle, who was away at sea. He asked the plague officer not to break open the place, but to wait until the arrival of the police. He denied having struck the coolie nor did he make any attempt to strike Lieutenant Light or threw any obstruction in their way. He called three witnesses in support of his statement. The Magistrate convicted the accused, remarking that as he had the key of the room he ought to have opened the place. He interfered with the plague officers, who must discharge their duty and clean the house. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 50, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for fifteen days.

A BATCH OF WEDDINGS AT BHUJ-CUTCH.

A correspondent writes:—The celebrations of the nuptials of four sons, a daughter, nephews, and nieces of Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Bhujwalla were held at his bungalow, on the 13th inst. The arrangements for the marriages were begun two months before. For the erection of the mandap men were brought from Bombay under the supervision of Mr. Shivji Nathoo. Many guests arrived before the wedding day from different places, including several merchants and shethias from Bombay, and other Raiwadi guests. Notwithstanding the quarantine difficulties at Mandvie and Daisara, many Mandvie merchants came as guests and were exempted from detention by order of H. H. the Maharaja Sheb.

Dancing girls and many singers and gavaiyas were engaged. The Bhuj Sader Bazaar was gaily decorated with bunting and flags of variegated colours, and illumined at night. Shoals of spectators poured from the town every day to witness the lively spectacle.

The mandap ceremonies were performed on Thursday, the 3rd instant, and on that day all the State functionaries and other noted public men and merchants were present. The arrangement of the procession, meetings, and assemblies was assigned to Mr. Jethabhai, the Kotwal of Bhuj, and was creditably performed. Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, the Political Agent, Cutch, and other European officers were invited at an evening party.

On Sunday, the 5th, the brides and the bridegrooms passed in a grand procession through the town. This procession eclipsed all the former ones here, and was after the Bombay model. H. H. the Maharaja Sheb, together with the royal family, had taken their seats in the gallery of the palace to witness the display.

The day following was the wedding day. Major Hyde Oates, the Political Agent, Maharana Jalamsinghji, father-in-law to H. H. the Rao Saheb, the Chief Minister Rao Bahadur Motilal, the Huzur Secretary, Mr. Chotalal, the Huzur Assistant, Mr. Ranchhodbhai, and other State officials came to witness the wedding. They were honoured by the State Band.

On the day following a great meeting was convened by Mr. Pestonji in honour of the nuptials, in which were present all the State officers, noblemen, British officers, merchants and other gentry of Bhuj. The illuminations and fireworks were very admirable. The fireworks were specially made by Borah Muhmeedbhai Mamuji.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, the Khan Bahadur made presents, consisting of gold and silver ornaments shawls, pugries, etc., to various guests, artists, and servants.

During the last year or two, writes the Englishman there has been a steady decrease in the boat traffic carried on the Nadia rivers. For this there are three causes—the unfavourable nature of the spring crops, the deterioration of the rivers and last but not least the reduction of railway rates during the rainy season. And the Collector of Jolls on one of the rivers says the prospects of any improvement are not very great unless "the river Ganges changes its course and pours in a strong flow of water at the entrance." Unfortunately, from what we know of the vagaries of the Ganges, that is just what he is not likely to do. He will overwhelm you or he will shrink away from you, if by doing so he can put you to loss or inconvenience; but he will never change his course, or do anything else, to oblige you.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s Clyde, Captain A. Symonds, with English mails of the 3rd March, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Grant-Suttie, Lieut G	Pollok, Lieut
Huddleston, Mr C G	Rees-Mogg, Lieut
Ingram, Mr W	Sanderman, Lieut G
Pigott, Mr and Mrs S	Wilson, Lieut A
Preston, Lieut	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arbuthnot, Capt G H	McDonald, Mr L W
Batcher, Mr and Mrs L H	Murphy, Mr M J
Finch, Capt and Mrs	Meiffre, Mr A
Francis, Col	Nepean, Mr P R B
Gordon, Mr H K	Page, Mr W G
Greening, Miss	Pifford, Comdr
Hartlesh, Capt A	Redland, Mr A E
Lloyd, Mr C V	Sutherland, Mr H H
Lawson, Mr	Still, Mr C
Muir, Mr A	Twigg, Capt E T
Montcath, Mr R G	

FROM GIBRALTER.—Boyd, Miss Ada

FROM BRINDISI.—Furness, Mr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Deaths.—Lord Herschell, Baron de Reuter, and the Bishop of Barbados.

Elections.—Mr. W. H. Holland (L) has been returned for the Rotherham division of the West Riding of Yorkshire; Mr. William Moore (C.) for North Antrim; and Sir E. A. Sassoon (C.) for Hythe.

Ireland.—A deputation expressed to Mr. G. Balfour and Mr. Hanbury on Tuesday the hope that the Government would oppose the railway amalgamation scheme in the south-west of Ireland. No definite answer was given.

Law and Police.—In the Divorce Court a spiritualist applied for a divorce from his wife—a medium—on the ground of her adultery with an old man of 70 who had gone to consult her professionally. The petition was refused.—Another charge of manslaughter against a member of the Peculiar People sect is being heard at West Ham police-court.

Murder.—At a village near Lichfield on Tuesday a blacksmith named Green killed his wife and afterwards tried to commit suicide. He failed to strangle himself, but died the next day in his cell at the police court.

Naval and Military.—The annual report on Recruiting for the Army, issued this week, shows that the past year's results have been very satisfactory.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Captain the Hon. A. G. A. Hore-Ruthven for the Atbara charge.—Lieutenant-General Gerry has been appointed President of the Ordnance Committee.—A boat containing nine men of H. M. S.

ened period during which the excessive rates of 7d. and 8d. have prevailed."

"It need hardly be said that the suggestion put forward by the "Times" was at once attacked by the Liberal press. The "Daily Chronicle," after severely commenting upon what it called "this exposition of Tory policy," concluded as follows:—"This Government, which puts pounds and pounds into the pockets of individual landowners, which relieves subscribers to Church schools at the general taxpayer's expense, is now to be asked by the party which returned them to power and maintains them in extravagance, to tax the food of the people as the first and most urgent financial reform to be pressed through at a time of financial difficulty. And be it noted, that the object of this reversion to the political economy of 30 years ago is not so much the financial need of the moment, as the political greed of the Government's supporters." The "Westminster Gazette" said:—"The late Government provided a rich new source of revenue in the death duties; the present Government has practically cancelled it by a series of new and unnecessary donations to particular classes."

To such a pass have things come that we are actually told in the *Times* this morning that we are to return to taxes on corn and taxes on sugar. That is to say a Government which has pre-empted millions to the landed class, and which last year put a million into the pockets of the tobacconists, is to recoup itself by a form of taxation which at once opens the door to protection [and throws a fresh burden on the working-class. We cannot believe that this proposal will be seriously put forward, but its appearance in the *Times* is a thing to be carefully marked." What the amount of the deficit may be is yet unknown, but the "Economist" suggests that there may possibly be a deficit on the year's accounts of £1,400,000. If correct this means an estimated deficit for the forthcoming year of a considerably larger amount.

The "Star" said:—What the "Times" and its correspondents shut their eyes against is the immediate cause of the deficit. According to the "Economist" there will be a deficit this year of at least £1,400,000. Next year it may be more. Now what is the amount which has been given by the Agricultural Rating Act and the Voluntary Schools Act to the landlords and the parsons?

Landlords	£1,667,000
Parsons	600,000
	£2,267,000

If that huge annual dole had not been given there would be no deficit this year. Or, to put it in another way, as 1d. on the Income-tax brings in about two millions, if the Government had not wasted the money of the taxpayers on these two favoured classes the Income-tax could have been reduced to 7d. Whether the Government propose to increase taxation or to suspend debt, their policy is equally open to criticism and attack (says a London correspondent), and the Opposition will be able to point to the damning fact that their financial troubles are really due to the subsidies and grants which they have given to privileged classes. Between Great Britain and Ireland the Government have given over £3,000,000 in grants to the landed interests and the Church, and it is this flagrant injustice that has brought them into their financial troubles.

The *St. James's Gazette*, as a Conservative organ, has its own views on the subject, and in expressing them remarked [that it "has for the last seven years spoken out strongly from time to time upon the excessive payments now made for reducing the National Debt—payments amounting to from £6,000,000 to £8,00 ,000 a year, a sum monstrously unjust to the present generation, and four times what previous generations, more responsible than ours for incurring the debt, contributed. There are three factors involved in paying off the debt—the old and new sinking funds and the terminable annuities. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has listened to the voice of reason for the last few years by suspending in the interests of national defence the old sinking fund through which any yearly surplus goes automatically to reduce the capital of the debt. But even then we pay too much. Terminable annuities are not the Ark of the Covenant, and Mr. Gladstone has set more than one precedent for converting them into new annuities, of smaller amounts for larger periods. What we seriously urge is that these terminable annuities, by which now some £5,000,000 annually is paid off the capital of the Debt, should be recognised as the automatic machinery for that purpose, and that the new sinking fund should go the way of the old, thus releasing some £1,500,000 for ordinary expenditure. If the new sinking fund is abolished and the tobacco duty restored we obtain at once an increase of some £3,000,000 for the revenue. If Sir Michael Hicks-Beach adopts these two methods he may congratulate himself on getting out of his deficit with very little trouble, and should more be wanted, let the Cabinet insist that if any new thing is to be taxed, it should be the import of bounty-fed-sugar." Concerning the deficit and the proposals to meet it, the "Daily News" remarked:—"How will the coming deficit be choked? This is the political question of the moment, and very interesting are some of the answers which are being given to it. A special correspondent of "The Times," who has been examining the whole question of recent finance, wants to see a complete change in the whole system. His specifics are: (1) Reduction of the income tax to 6d.; (2) But abolition of the present exemptions; (3) Reduction of the annual repayments of the National Debt; (4) Reduction of the Death Duties; (5) A 'moderate' duty on corn; (6) A duty of 4d. per lb. on sugar. If these suggestions represent the lines on which Tory thoughts and finance are running, the Liberal party and the Cobden Club are likely to have plenty of work in front of them."

Should the present prognostications prove correct, they will have a momentous significance to the Conservative party, because it means that the Liberal party will have been supplied by their opponents with the one policy upon which all sections of Liberals are agreed and can cordially unite. The "Standard" has not been slow to perceive this. "The Opposition leaders are, we believe (says the "Standard"), preparing for a great fight on the Budget. They recognise that the legislative programme of the Government is not likely to provide the opportunity for serious attack or criticism, but they expect that the financial condition of the country and the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will offer the material for a severe and prolonged struggle with the Government. The Opposition are confident that there will be a deficit, and many members think that it will be a large one. Whether the Government propose new taxation, or whether they propose to suspend the payment of their debt, their policy will be equally open to criticism, and the Liberals are satisfied that it could be used with great effect to damage the Government in the country. It is expected that the larger part of the time between Easter and Whitsuntide will be occupied with financial discussions."

THE DEATH ROLL.

LORD HERSCHELL.

The death of the ex-Lord Chancellor of England from *angina pectoris* came as a painful surprise and the news has been received on all hands with deep regret. Comparatively little was known until the accident of politics placed him in the position of Keeper of the Queen's Conscience. Lord Herschell from the moment he took his seat on the woolsack rose to a position of influence in the estimation of the country that he fully maintained to the last. He owed his unusually early accession to the Lord Chancellorship to the accident of Sir Henry now Lord James disagreeing with Mr. Gladstone's later Irish policy; but if ever a man was the architect of his fortune, it was the eminent lawyer, who on Wednesday morning passed awayin a foreign countrywhile engaged in his country's service. The son of a Polish Jew who embraced Christianity and became the pastor of an obscure Noncon ormist chapel somewhere off the not very aristocratic Edgware Road. Herschell made his way to the front by sheer ability. The present Lord Chief Justice of England is fond of relating an incident which illustrates this. A certain young barrister gave a humble dinner to two other young barristers when they discussed the question whether it would be better for them to remain in England on the chance of a precarious career or to seek fame and fortune in India or the colonies. They decided to remain at home. The host was Lord Russell himself and his guests Lord Herschell and the present speaker of the House of Commons. Although everybody admitted Herschell's ability and force it would be insincere to pretend that he was a popular man. The chilliness of his manner was very marked and he was extremely reserved. A distinguished member of the Bench remarked to a friend one time when the report of Herschell's death re-ched London, that although he had been acquainted with him all through their work ing lives he never really, to use a common expression, got any forwarder. To the Liberal party Herschell's death is a great loss, and his disappearance will be felt by many public institutions, not the least of all the Imperial Institute. Indeed, it is difficult to see what the Imperial Institute will do without him.

Other deaths announced this week:—Cecil Emily, Countess of Sefton; Baron de Reuter; Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, of St. Andrew's; Sir Henry Broughton, Bart.; Sir Alfred Jooch, B.; the Bishop of Barbadoes; Mr. Evans Baillie, head of the Baillies of Dochfour; Mr. C. R. Baynes, a veteran member of the East India Company's Service; Rear-Admiral Percy Luxmoore, CB., the Rev. A. Mo'au', Divinity Lecturer at King's College, London; Miss Sarah Thorne, well known as an actress and as a trainer of actresses; Mr. Harry Greenbank, who afforded delight to many thousands of persons by his grand songs in A Gaiety Girl, An Artist's Model, the Greek Slave, and other pieces of that description.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—MARCH 18.

12 p.m.	78·3

SUNDAY.—MARCH 19.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	83·7
6 p.m.	81·4

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MUSCAT.

In the House of Lords on Friday, February 24, Lord Ray, who had a notice on the paper to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was able to give any information with regard to the difficulties which had arisen from recent acts of the Sayid of Oman, said that when he put the question on the paper he was not aware that a statement was to be made yesterday in another place. He begged, therefore, to ask the noble lord whether he had any additional information to that which was given in that statement.

The Earl of Onslow: I have very little to add to the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons yesterday, because the Government have received very little additional information since then, but I have no reason to suppose that the telegrams which have appeared in the morning papers are otherwise than correct. The noble lord is no doubt aware that the Sultan of Oman has been under obligations to the Indian Government for a considerable number of years. The Government of India undertook to pay the Sultan the subsidy of 40,000 crowns a year which had been paid to his predecessor, on condition that he was faithful to his treaty engagements and manifested his friendship towards the British Government. The French and British Governments engaged reciprocally in 1862 to respect the independence of the Sultan of Muscat, and her Majesty's Government have never departed from that agreement. They obtained, in 1891, an engagement from the Sultan, which placed him under a special obligation as to the assignment and alienation of his territory. Notwithstanding his obligation, the Sultan lately admitted that he proposed to cede to the French Government a port called Bunder Jisseh, five miles south-east of Muscat, a harbour capable of being made a strong naval port, but where at present there are no coolies, or facilities for storing or moving coal, or water supply. On hearing of this by accident—for the transaction had been concealed from him—the British Agent was directed to protest against the execution of an agreement which would have been contrary to treaty. At the same time the Sultan's attention was drawn to the claims which the Government of India had upon him, and his Highness after some delay has complied with all demands. The demands included one that the Sultan should cease from levying duties upon British subjects at a different rate to that imposed on his own subjects. This was felt to be a matter of some importance by the Government of India, inasmuch as nearly all the trade of Muscat was carried on with India. It has been said that the British Government has already got a coaling station at Muscat, but that is not the fact. What has happened is this. More than twenty years ago the Sultan of Muscat gave permission, within his own capital, the town of Muscat, that certain coal sheds should be made for the purpose of coaling her Majesty's ships and mercantile ships, but is not correct to say we have any coaling station in the Sultan's dominions or the term, either at Muscat or on the Oman coast. That is the only explanation I can give the noble lord of the transactions that have taken place there, but I am not in a position to say that what has appeared in the papers is otherwise than true.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, February 23, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from resident natives of India in Natal, who have been engaged in trade there for many years and have acquired considerable interests in land and in personal property, setting forth that, under the operation of the Dealer's or Trader's Licensing Act, allowed by her Majesty on the recommendation of the Colonial Office, the licensing authorities, consisting chiefly of rival traders of British or foreign nationality, are refusing licenses to trade and withdrawing licenses from respectable natives of India:

Whether the Government of India have taken or propose to take any steps to protect the Indian natives and fellow subjects from confiscation of their civil and legal rights in Natal;

And whether, as Natal relies to a great extent for its supply of labour upon natives of India, under arrangements which are sanctioned by the Indian Government, that Government will be advised to stop all emigration of Indian subjects into Natal until the local laws are fairly administered to Indian subjects.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not yet seen the memorial referred to in my hon. friend's question, which has, I understand, only recently reached the Colonial Office. When it is referred to the India Office it will receive the fullest consideration from the Government both as to the nature of the grievances complained of, as well as the remedy suggested by my hon. friend.

SOLDIERS AND THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE AT PARIS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: If he would explain what were the circumstances under which nine English soldiers were sent, on Oct. 8 last, from Bombay to the Pasteur Institute at Paris to be treated from hydrophobia; what is the evidence in the possession of the Government showing that the dogs which had bitten these men were rabid; under what official supervision these men were sent; and whether it is true, as stated by the director of the Paris Institute, that these nine men arrived in Paris without any credentials or anything showing when or where they had been bitten.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that nine soldiers where sent from India early in October, to be treated in Paris for hydrophobia, but I have no information as to the circumstances. Such cases occur not unfrequently; and on this occasion the usual arrangements were made for their journey from Marseilles to Paris and for their accommodation while under treatment. I have received no complaint or representation on the subject from the director of the Paris Institute, and I should have thought that the men themselves could have been capable of explaining to the authorities of the Institute when and where they had been bitten.

ENTERIC FEVER AMONG EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

General Russell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the result of the Investigations, which on May 5, 1893, he stated were then proceeding, relative to the causes of the great increase of enteric fever among Europeans living in India; whether he can state the number of cases that occurred in the years 1897 and 1893 and how many ended fatally, or if he has any objection to a return being made furnishing these particulars; and whether it is true that inoculation has been widely introduced as a preventive against the disease.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am unable at present to add anything material to the information which I gave my hon. and gallant friend on May 5 last on the subject of enteric fever in India. The matter continues to engage the attention of the military and medical authorities. Inoculation has not, however, been adopted as preventive. The number of cases of, and deaths from, enteric fever among the troops in India for 1897 will be shown in the Report of the Army Medical Department for that year, which may be expected shortly; the figures for 1893 will not be available for some time to come.

INDIAN PARCEL POST.

On Friday, February 24, Mr. Bill asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General: Whether his attention has been called to a regulations of India do not allow the contents of any parcel sent by parcel post to exceed 5*l.* in value; and, if that is so, whether, as this regulation conflicts with paragraph 41 of the English regulations for the Foreign and Colonial parcel post contained in the Postal Guide, the Post Office would, in the interests of trade between the two countries, undertake the transmission and insurance of parcels of far greater value.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, on behalf of the Secretary to the Treasury, said: Until the beginning of this year it was the case that the regulations of the parcel post with India prohibited the transmission of any parcel above 5*l.* in value. But on Jan. 1 last the Imperial and Indian Post Offices undertook the insurance of parcels in both directions up to a limit of 12*l.*

LASCARS ON THE P. AND O. STEAMER AUSTRALIA.

On Feb. 27 in reply to Mr. Havelock Wilson, Mr. Ritchie said:—I am informed that the number of Lascar sailors, firemen, and coal trimmers carried by the P. and O. steamer Australia, this voyage is 143, with possibly the addition of a boy or two. The Lascars are berthed in the poop aft. On the starboard side the space available per man is sixty-six cubic feet and on the port side sixty-four cubic feet. The Australia is a British ship registered at Greenock, and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, requires that "every place occupied by seamen shall have for each seaman a space of not less than seventy-two cubic feet and not less than twelve superficial feet." The vessel has been inspected by the Board of Trade officials during the time she has been in dock, with the result I have stated; but I wish to add that the P. and O. Company contend that the Australia comes, not under the Imperial, but under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. This point will be carefully inquired into, but I think it right to add that were the Australia carrying a European crew—in accordance with the complement usual to the vessel would be in excess of the statutory requirements.

Mr. Havelock Wilson asked whether section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act did not provide that each seaman should have seventy-two cubic feet of space; that where the law was not complied with a penalty of 20*l.* for each offence was enjoyed; and whether the President of the Board of Trade intended to enforce the law against this wealthy company?

Mr. Ritchie: No doubt the hon. gentleman has quoted the law correctly, but I am advised by my advisers that no obligation rests upon the Board of Trade to prosecute in the particular cases referred to by the hon. gentleman. However, the matter is now the subject of negotiations between the Board of Trade and the P. and O. Company. Of course it may be held that the law applies to Lascars as well as Europeans; but so far as the merits of the case are concerned every hon. member must know that Lascars are in a very different position to Europeans—(Opposition cries of "Oh!")—and though sixty-four feet may not be within the level of the law, sixty-four feet for a Lascar is certainly not less than seventy-two feet for a European. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacNeill: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that one of the members of the present Administration is a director of the P. and O. Company—Lord Salborne? (Hear hear.)

The Speaker: Order, order. That does not arise out of the question. The question on the paper has been fully answered.

Mr. Havelock Wilson: I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he thinks the Lascars should not have—

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. member is now arguing on matters of opinion.

Mr. Havelock Wilson: I will put this question down again to-morrow. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gibson Bowles: I think this question does arise, sir. I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he has received, or whether any complaints have been made by the Lascars in reference to these matters.

Mr. Ritchie: I have not only not received any complaints, but I have no reason whatever to think that they are dissatisfied.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

On Tuesday, February 28, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for the reports now current regarding the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have heard from the Viceroy that there is absolutely no confirmation of the reports to which the hon. member refers.

THE NEW HEAD BISHOPRIC.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is responsible for advising her Majesty to appoint the Rev. Henry Whitehead to the Bishopric of Madras, which has been previously filled by an evangelical; whether he is aware that the Rev. Henry Whitehead was, not only a member of the English Church Union, but is the Superior of the Oxford Mission at Calcutta, whose official anniversary sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln at St. Mary Magdalene's on Epiphany Tide at a service announced in the Parish magazine as High Mass, and at which banners, crucifixes, sacrificial vestments, multiplied lights, incense, sacring bells, and elevation were included, an I above all there were no communicants; whether he is aware that, at the college chapel presided over by Mr. Whitehead, according to the "Tourists' Church Guide" published by the English Church Union, vestments, alter lights, incense, and other illegalities are practised; and, whether this appointment may be taken as an indication of the ecclesiastical policy of her Majesty's Government.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am responsible for advising as to the appointment recently made to the Bishopric of Madras. I am aware that Mr. Whitehead has of late held the official position of chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta and principal of the Bishop's College, Calcutta, and he has also voluntarily undertaken the work of Superior of the Oxford Mission in that city. As to the details of services held in this country in connection with the Oxford Mission I have no information, nor as I understand why the Bishop-designate, who has been working continuously for the last fifteen years in India, should be held responsible for them. The ritual practised in the chapel of the Bishop's College at Calcutta has been and is such as is approved by the bishop for the time being. The hon. member must be aware that the interpretation of the law on this subject is a matter of much difficulty; but I am in a position to state the Bishop-designate regards it as a duty not to go beyond the limits laid down in the Prayer Book—(hear, hear)—and that he is prepared to tender all due reverence and obedience to the Metropolitan. (Hear, hear.) I may add that men of all phases of religious opinion speak in the highest terms of Mr. Whitehead's ministrations in India, and agree that by his intellectual attainments, daily life, and devotion to duty wherever he has laboured, made Christianity a living and speaking reality. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman asks me if from this one appointment a general indication may be obtained of the ecclesiastical policy of her Government. The hon. gentleman must know that any generalisation from a solitary appointment must be invidious and misleading, but if he is disposed to indulge in such conjectures, I think it would be more appropriate from him to take as his illustration the appointment of Dr Weldon to the Bishopric of Calcutta, in which capacity as Metropolitan of India he is, and will continue to be, Mr. Whitehead's ecclesiastical superior.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS' ESTABLISMENT.—

Colonel Wyndham Murray asked the Under-Secretary of State for War: Whether it is the case that when the number of Lieutenant-Generals (Cavalry and Infantry) was fixed at thirteen there were only two Lieutenant-Generals Commands in India (exclusive of the Commander-in-chief), but that now, under the new organisation of the Indian army, there are four such Commands (exclusive of the Commander-in-chief); whether some vacant Lieutenant-Generals' Commands have lately been given to Major-Generals; and, whether under these circumstances, it is proposed to increase the establishment of Lieutenant-Generals by two.

Mr. Powell-Williams, who replied to the question, said: The answer to the first paragraph of my hon. and gallant friend's question is in the affirmative. Three commands as lieutenant-general have lately been given to major-generals, not because of insufficiency in the establishment of lieutenant-generals, but because the officers in question were considered to be, under all the circumstances, most suitable for those commands. It is not proposed to increase the establismant of lieutenant-generals.

LASCARS ON P. AND O. STEAMERS.

Mr. M'Ghee asked the President of the Board of Trade: If he can state the number of Lascars employed as sailors, firemen, coal-trimmers, boys, and assistant cooks on board the P. and O. steamship Sumatra which is due to leave London on March 3, 1899; whether he can state how many cubic feet of space is provided for each lascar in the forecastles set apart for their use whether the said vessel is British registered vessel, registered in the United Kingdom; and whether the lascar crew of the said vessel has allotted to them the cubic accommodation as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Mr. Havelock Wilson and Mr. MacAlease asked similar questions in reference to the Arcadia, and the Caledonia.

Mr. Ritchie: The P. and O. steamers Sumatra, Arcadia, and Caledonia are British registered vessels. The Sumatra is to carry 65, the Arcadia 132, and the Caledonia 157, lascars in the capacities mentioned in the questions. The space allotted to each lascar on the Sumatra is rather over 71 cubic feet, on the Arcadia 70·6 cubic feet, and on the Caledonia 72 cubic feet. The space in the first two is rather less, and in the third somewhat more, space than is required under Imperial Act. It will, perhaps, be for the convience of the House that I should take this opportunity of explaining the position of the law as regards crew space. Under section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, each seaman or apprentice is to have appropriated for his use a space of not less than 72 cubic feet, and of not less than 12 superficial feet. For each contravention of this requirement the owner of the ship is liable to a fine not exceeding 20*l.* If this were the only section operating, the law would be clear, but it is not. Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts only six superficial and thirty-six cubic feet are required. Under section 125 of the English Act of 1894 the master or owner of any ship may enter into an agreement with lascars, and the unrepealed provisions of an old Act of the fourth year of King George IV., specially empowering the Indian Government to make regulations with respect to the accommodation of lascars, are safeguarded. The effect of these various enactments is that it is by no means clear whether the direct obligation in respect to crew space of the English Act or Indian Acts obtains in regard to lascars. The exact effect of these provisions has been referred for the advice of the law officers of the Crown, and the Board of Trade are in communication with the Indian Government, through the India Office, with regard to the provisions of their law.

Mr. Havelock Wilson: I should like to ask the right hon. gentleman, wether in the case of a vessel not providing the crew with the necessary accommodation in accordance with the law, the Board of Trade will disallow any deductions from tonnage.

Mr. Ritchie: I have endeavoured to show that the law is by no means clear, and that there is a certain section of an old Act of George IV. which has not been repealed, and which enables captains of British ships, even sailing from British ports, to make arrangements with lascars in accordance with the regulations of the India Government. It is this obscurity which prevents the Board of Trade from taking up any position definitely at the present moment, but they recognise their obligation to proceed in accordance with the law, whatever may be the ship or the company concerned. In order to obtain the best advice they can with regard to the law, the matter has been referred to the law officers of the Crown.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether proposals are before Government regarding the permanent increase in the number of commissioned officers with Native regiments of the Indian Army; and, if so, whether due consideration will be given to the claim of Indians to a share of these commission.

Lord G. Hamilton: The question of the advisability of increasing the number of British commissioned officers with Native regiments of the Indian Army was considered some little time ago, but it was not thought necessary to take any action. No suggestion however, was made that the regimental establishment of Native commissioned officers required strengthening.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Price.—To ask the Secretary of State for India Whether there is available any list or statement showing the Indian railway extensions already sanctioned, with the localities, aggregate mileage, and estimated cost of such extensions; whether a statement can be made at an early date of such further railway projects as are likely to be included in the forecasts for the financial year, with an estimate of the capital outlay thereon; and whether lists and estimates can also be given of the chief projects in hand and under consideration for water storage and irrigation in the different presidencies.

Sir William Wedderburn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, seeing that a large surplus is anticipated in the forthcoming Indian Budget, the provincial governments will have returned to them the balances they had to surrender to the supreme Government under financial pressure in former years; will the Salt Tax be reduced to the rate current in 1893-8; and can some reduction in Import Duties imposed under the plea financial pressure be granted.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Russian Minister at Pekin objected against the control of the Chinese Northern Railway Extension Loan by British influence, against the appointment of an Englishman as chief engineer, and against the appointment of a qualified accountant; and what steps her Majesty's Government propose to take for the protection of British interests and British capital.

Mr. MacNeill.—To ask the Secretary to the Treasury: Whether he will state the substance of the contracts at present existing between the Government in its various departments and the P. and O. Steamship Company, the dates of these contracts, and the amounts of the subsidies given by the Government to this Company.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.—To ask the Secretary of State for India Whether the Russian Trans-Chaspain Railway has been recently extended from Merv and Sarakhs to Khush, within sixty miles of Herat; and whether Her Majesty's Government will propose to the Ameer of Afghanistan that the Indian Railway should be extended to Candahar. (Friday, March 3.)

Major Rasch.—To ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office; Whether it is proposed to add to the regimental colours of the corps engaged in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India and in the campaign in the Soudan. (Friday, March 3.

Mr. Ritchie: I have endeavoured to show that the law is by no means clear, and that there is a certain section of an old Act of George IV. which has not been repealed, and which enables captains of British ships, even sailing from British ports, to make arrangements with lascars in accordance with the regulations of the India Government. It is this obscurity which prevents the Board of Trade from taking up any position definitely at the present moment, but they recognise their obligation to proceed in accordance with the law, whatever may be the ship or the company concerned. In order to obtain the best advice they can with regard to the law, the matter has been referred to the law officers of the Crown.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Feb. 23, Herr von Bulow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, made the following statement concerning the present relations between Great Britain and Germany:—

In February of last year the British Government communicated to us the draft of an extensive treaty. This draft was carefully examined, and answered by us last summer by a counter-draft. A reply to the latter has not yet reached us from the British Government. We are at present in Great Britain, and in all British possessions, with the exception of Canada, in the enjoyment of the lowest Customs tariff rates. In return, we concede to Great Britain and to the British possessions, with the exception of Canada, the most-favoured-nation treatment, in virtue of the Imperial Law of May 11, 1898, which expires on July 30 next. Before answering the question, what is to be the fate of things after July 30 next, we shall first have to wait and see whether the treaty negotiations will make progress, and to what extent, in the near future. In any case, full attention is being given to the matter by the Federal Governments.

As regards, finally, the arrangement concluded last autumn between Germany and Great Britain, I am not at present in a position to make a statement on the subject. Both Governments have agreed to continue to keep the arrangement secret until further notice and until certain circumstances supervene. Just as the British Government has considered itself bound by this promise, so are we debarred from departing from the understanding. We are all the less able to adopt any other course, inasmuch as the agreement in question deals not so much with actual questions as with future contingencies.

PRINCE RADZIVILL.

PARIS, Feb. 23 "(Times)."—Prince Radzivill, who represented the German Emperor at the funeral of M. Faure, has been interviewed by the "Liberte." "I can assure you," said the Prince, "that the German Emperor cherishes for France the most friendly feelings. He professes the greatest admiration for the grand memories of your national history, for the great deeds of your armies, for your present army, and no one follows more attentively than he the manifestations of opinion which may tend to link more closely his empire to your country. We have so many points on which our interests are common that a loyal agreement between us seems as desirable for France as for Germany."

The representative of the "Liberte" objected that the recent conclusion of an Anglo-German arrangement concerning Africa had produced a bad impression in France, whereupon Prince Radzivill replied:—

"Make no mistake. In the first place his Majesty does not follow a selfish policy devoid of all scruples. As for this agreement, which, moreover, has not yet been published, you should know that it is confined to the settlement to certain questions of limited importance as tothe points where England and Germany are directly in contact. Nothing in this arrangement is in opposition to a *rapprochement* between your country and yours, a *rapprochement* desired by all minds free from passion. As for England, it does not seem to me that, now that Germany has become one of her greatest commercial rivals, a complete agreement can ever be secured between two countries whose interests are so different. But there is another country against which the Continental Powers should, indeed, come to understanding for the organisation of their economic defence. There is the United States, whose pretentions and riches are becoming a danger for us all."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg (Feb. 23):—I am informed that there is no truth in the statement made in a certain Italian journal, to the effect that England had informed Russia of her intention not to take part in the Peace Conference if Italy should withdraw from it. There was no necessity for any such reservation. The entire arrangements for the conference, including the invitations are left to the Dutch Government. Russia gave no invitation to the Vatican and it is not likely that Holland will carry out any intention which she may have entertained of welcoming a representative of the Pope to the conference. If the desire to take part in the Conference. If the Church of Rome be invited, why not also other Churches? The British Government has simply accepted the invitation without reference to the points of Count Muravieff's last circular relating to technical military matters, but warmapproval is expressed of the proposals to discuss and promote the work of international mediation and arbitration as England has always been in favour of these means of averting war. There can be no difficulty or objection in any quarter to confer together on these grounds while the technical questions will not be so easily approached.

All the Governments and States of Europe, both large and small, have now answered Count Muravieff's last appeal and promised to send delegates. It would seem that no further programme will be issued by Russia, the contents of Count Muravieff's last circular being apparently considered sufficient to enable the Governments which take part to give full instructions to their representatives at the Conference, which, it is expected, will meet in the month of May next.

The Emperor of Russia has been pleased to appoint M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador in London, to be the Russian Plenipotentiary to the forthcoming Conference at The Hague. He will be accompanied by Professor Martens.

THE CRETAN ASSEMBLY.

Canea, Feb. 26 (*Standard*).—An important question was raised yesterday in the Cretan Assembly by a Christian deputy proposing the abolition of the capitulations and other privileges enjoyed here by foreign subjects, as in every other part of the Turkish Empire. The plea advanced was that Crete is now an autonomous State. A majority of the Assembly agreed upon the appointment of a SpecialCommission to study the question. The Mussulman deputies rejected the proposal unanimously.

The rights of the Ottoman Public Debt to indirect contributions were also contested in the Assembly, which decided to leave the question entirely in the hands of the High Commissioner. No comments are needed in the presence of such aspirations as these; but it will be easily seen that many Cretans have forgotten too soon that the Powers are still concerned in the government of Crete.

Constantinople, Feb. 25 (*Reuter*).—Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, has made representations to the Turkish Government in support of the protest made by the Eastern Telegraph Company against the concession given to Germans for the laying of a cable between Kustendjland Constantinople.

HERR VON BULOW ON GERMAN AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

In the course of his speech in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Feb. 23 the German Foreign Secretary referred to German interests in China.

After stating that the expenses of the detachment of marines sent from Kiao-chau to Pekin would be included in the naval estimates, Herr von Bulow referred to the attacks upon Germans by the Chinese population at Tien-tsin. A telegram had been received at the German Foreign Office last night, in which it was stated that on the evening of the 24th inst. several Germans were attacked and insulted at Tientsin and were compelled to take refuge in the narrow alleys of the town. Some weeks ago the Foreign Office had received intelligence to the effect that in China a certain irritation against foreigners was rife, and was especially noticed in the southern districts of Shan-tung. At that time the Chinese Government was told now imperative it was that it should exercise greater vigilance in the maintenance of public security. In consequence of the telegram of yesterday from Tien-tsin he had instructed the German Minister in Pekin to make it clear to the Chinese Government that if such incidents were not followed by severe punishments or if they were repeated, the consequences for the Chinese Government would be serious. "We have neither any occasion nor any intention," added Herr von Bulow, "to interfere in the internal affairs of China; but it is our duty to take care that the life and property of German subjects, and that our missionaries and their settlements, our merchants and their enterprises—in a word, our moral and material interests—are not affected by internal disorder in China."

Dealing with Shan-tung, Herr von Bulow repeated that the commercial concessions secured for Germany in that province by the treaty of March 6, 1898, were of a valuable character. The first thing to be done was the construction of a line connecting Kiao-chau with the Hoang-ho. Various groups of capitalists who had now amalgamated had applied for leave to construct the railways. The chief German capitalists had joined East Asiatic firms of standing in this enterprise. The negotiations with the syndicate were not yet quite concluded, but there was an agreement on the chief points, and it might be anticipated that minor differences would soon be adjusted. He hoped to be able to acquaint the Reichstag with the terms of the treaty with the syndicate when the estimates for the Foreign Office came up in the House itself. The syndicate was to be a company in accordance with German law; its headquarters would be in Tsin-tau, and it would therefore be under German jurisdiction. Its capital would exceed 50,000,000 marks. In accordance with the treaty with China, Chinese subjects would be entitled to acquire shares. It had been his object to give the syndicate as great latitude as possible, but he had found it advisable to lay down certain lines for its guidance.

It was the interest of Germany that the railway to the Hoang-ho should be constructed as speedily as possible, were it only in order that coal might be supplied for Kiao-chau. The railways would have to consider the general interests of traffic The German Empire would share in the profits if the railways yielded adequate returns. This arrangement was only just, since the concessions in Shan-tung were made to the German Empire and the railways were dependent for their success upon the construction of harbours and wharves by the empire at Kiao-chau. Provision had been made to facilitate the future acquisition of the railways by the empire. The railway which was to traverse the province of Shan-tung and to unite Kiao-chau with the Hoang-ho would be connected with the great line projected by German and English capitalists for uniting Tien-tsin with the lower reaches of the Yang-tse River. It was contemplated that the railway should touch the Yang-tse Valley opposite the town of Chin-kiang, where the old Chinese imperial canal joins the Blue River. The concession of mining rights by the German Government was being postponed and might very well wait until railway communications were established. The future value of Shan-tung for Germany would largely depend upon the quality of its coal. The reports hitherto received were favourable, but further experiments were necessary. He thought it was already proved that the coal of Shan-tung was better than that of Shan-si. The latter was an anthracite coal and was suitable for domestic purposes, whereas it seemed probable that Shan-tung would supply good coal for steamers.

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ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

A ROME telegram of March 1 said:—The Pope's condition was considered so grave that Dr. Lapponi spent the night at the Vatican, to be in attendance in case of emergency. His Holiness, though somewhat restless, passed a fairly good night and had several hours, refreshing sleep. The intimation of his condition was officially made to the Cardinals, who all called at the Vatican, and were received by Cardinal Rampolla. It is greatly feared that pneumonia has supervened, in which case the Pope's condition will be most critical.

Rome, March 1.—Dr. Mazzoni operated upon the Pope at half-past nine this morning, when he removed a cyst from the left thigh. The operation, which the Pope bore extremely well, was perfectly successful. The feverish symptoms manifested yesterday were exclusively due to the existence of this cyst, from which his Holiness had long been suffering. The doctors state that there is now no trace of fever, and that they have good hopes that no complications will ensue.

The following details have transpired regarding the operation performed on the Pope. Drs. Mazzoni and Lapponi, having held a consultation, were agreed as to the necessity for extirpating the hematic cyst which had been forming on the left side for the last thirty years, and which owing to inflammation, had occasioned fever. The only persons present at the operation were Dr. Mazzoni, with an assistant who held the instruments, Dr. Lapponi, and the Pope's personal attendant. At half-past nine his Holiness was carried on a litter to the window. He said with a smile to the doctors, "Do you want to play these tricks upon me at my age?" and then lay down composedly on his right side. Although the courage displayed by the Pope gave the doctors confidence, they refrained from administering chloroform, and used a liquid anæsthetic, consisting of cocaine, chloride of sodium, and morphia. Owing to the size of the cyst the work of excision occupied some time, but Dr. Mazzoni quickly traced the extent of the growth. The operation lasted in all twelve minutes, and the Pope bore it with great fortitude.

After the bandages had been applied his Holiness was carried back to bed, and once the feeling of faintness caused by the shock and loss of blood had passed, he appeared

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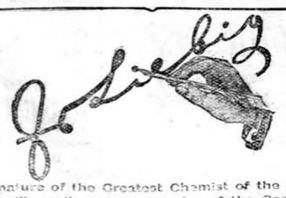

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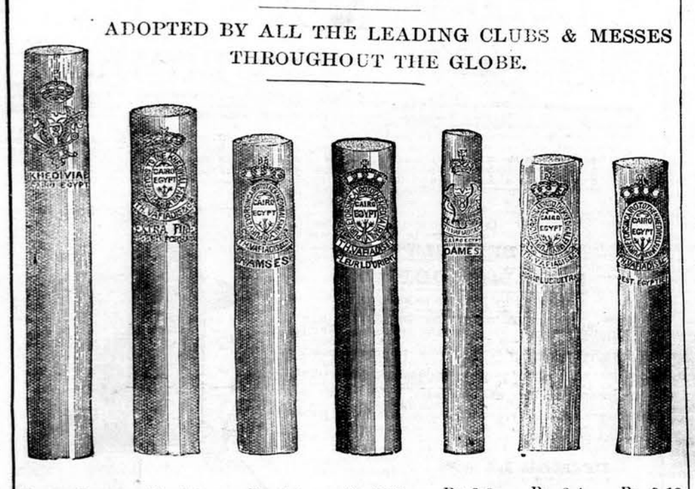

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"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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BEST AND CHEAPEST. SOLD IN 1-LB. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression! If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Druggist for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

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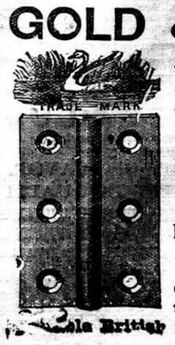

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted for a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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"None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, &c., Rises, Capped Hocks.
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CURATIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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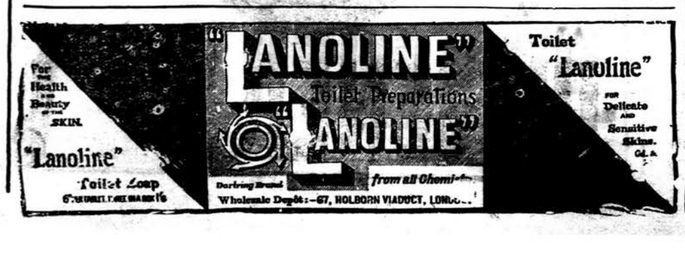

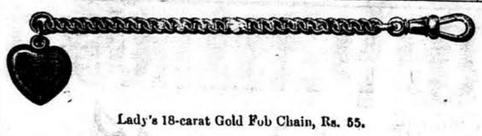
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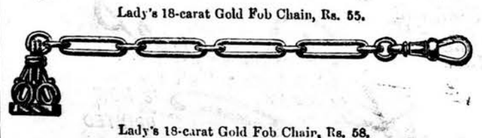
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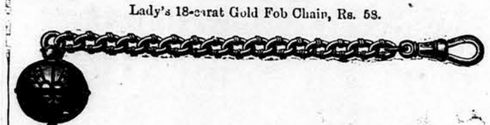
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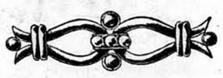
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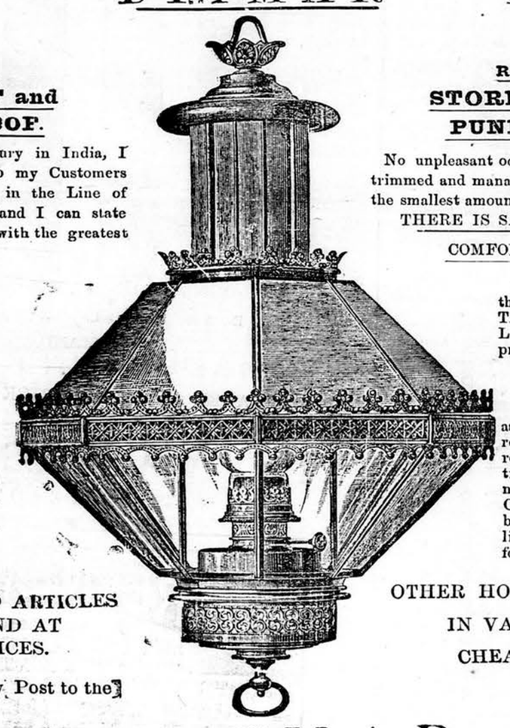

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